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**NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

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**CATHOLICS IN FOREIGN STATES.**

**REPORT**

From the

**SELECT COMMITTEE**

On the Regulation of

**ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBJECTS**

IN FOREIGN STATES.

[Ordered by the House of Commons to be  
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[Continued from page 493.]

THE Sovereigns of independent kingdoms not seldom act on principles diametrically opposite, in the conduct of their public affairs: taught by experience to know that what suits the system of Policy in one place, or under certain circumstances, is absolutely contrary to the interests of both prince and people, elsewhere. When, therefore, we find a general inclination among princes to pursue the same line of conduct, to preserve the same systematic precautions on any given subject, and to admit or refuse their consent to certain things, on the same general principles—when they all plead the same rights, and all assign the same reasons in support of those rights, we may be sure that the causes of this uniformity are cogent, important, and unyielding.

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If there be any thing to which this constant view of the proper course of policy to be pursued, may be appropriated, rather than to another, it is to that line of conduct, which the Potentates of Christendom have followed in respect to the influence, the exertions, and the assumptions of the Papacy. That the Bishop of Rome, under the influence of the circumstances by which he was surrounded, at the time, should become not only the ecclesiastical, but also the civil governor of the Roman city, and the Roman territory, is not wonderful; and may be easily accounted for, by natural causes. While Rome was the seat of empire, the *Pontifex Maximus* was controuled, and more or less corrected, by the Imperial presence; nor was the influence of the Bishop of Rome less controuled by the political power of the state. When that was removed, and when Christianity became triumphant, the Bishop of that city gradually assumed the ascendancy, and ultimately, the supremacy. He demanded submission from the Clergy of the East, as well as from the Clergy of the West, and the Patriarchs of the primitive Churches of Jerusalem, and of Antioch, with that of the now Imperial city, Constantino-ple, were required to yield obedience to the see of Rome. This was too much

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for human nature to endure. Those sees maintained their precedence; and the Bishop of Rome became schismatic to all who spoke the Grecian, or the Eastern languages. Where the Latin language had obtained more extensive influence, and was intermingled among the native dialects of the people, the Pope, affecting to be the head of the Latin Church, possessed himself of much of the admiration and veneration of the public. But, it was not till after his artifices had established the profession of celibacy by the Catholic Clergy, that his power was effectually formed into absolute tyranny; nor had it surmounted all opposition, and firmly rivetted its chains on the people, till the institution of the Order of the Jesuits. That Order, now justly held in horror by most, and beheld with jealousy by all, for a while supported the most preposterous propositions and pretences of the Holy See. At last, the conduct of its body, with the misconduct of various of its members, became so intolerable, as well to the public at large, as to Sovereigns and Statesmen, that the world saw with joy the suppression of the Order, and obtained a glimpse of long looked for freedom from Romish artifice.

That Order has been revived by the present Pope: the consequence will be, that all the pretences, the prevarications, the subtleties, and the hypocrisies of that Order will revive with it. Evidently, the jealousies, the precautions, of Sovereigns must revive to meet it. What they did to counteract its machinations before, they must again do, to counteract its machinations at present. It is, therefore, a part of political and practical wisdom to enquire what maxims were formerly adopted, and to what degree they were acted on, by the Rulers of various Countries, who professed their adherence to the See of Rome. We have partly attended to this in a former paper; and have partly considered what were the rights of Sovereignty insisted on, and acted on, by the Emperor of Austria; because, he being head of the Germanic

body, and the leading prince among those who interest themselves in the concerns of the See, one of its principal supporters, and one by his situation, most closely connected with the Papacy, no imputation of unfriendliness could possibly attach to him. If then, we found HIM insisting on the right of nominating Ecclesiastical Superiors, of various grades, and of controuling Ecclesiastical Institutions, if HE held Popish authority, at a certain distance, and as it were, in jeopardy, he has prepared us for a proper contemplation of the conduct of other powers respecting the same authority.

To what straits, and even humiliations, a government may be exposed, by the intrigues of the Papacy, might be exemplified in the necessity which several governments have found themselves under, to forbid the entrance of Papal Bulls into their dominions. Our own history affords instances of this; for the public records of England contain a diploma granted by King Richard II. to one Valetton, to search all vessels, in order to find out those who imported Bulls, and other writings of the Pope; and in the reign of Edward III. all the ports were watched by order of the King, to intercept Papal Bulls. The Kings of Spain, too, have been obliged to issue orders commanding that on whoever, coming into the kingdom, a certain expected Bull was found, the crime should be expiated by the gallows, *instantly*: even though the King's own sister should assume the protection of the culprit. But, the most complete history given in these papers, of such an incident, is one that took place in the Venetian States: the document is equally curious and instructive.

"The republic of Venice had at that time another war to support, which was more vigorously carried on, namely, the war which the Pope made against that republic by means of the thunders of the church. On the 24th of May, on the festival of Whitsuntide, Sixtus IV. had published against Venice a bull, by which he ordered all the monks to leave that excommunicated city within three

days. The Council of Ten were informed of it. They caused all who came from Rome to be watched, in order to seize this bull in their hands. They rendered the rectors of parishes responsible for all bills or papers that might be found posted up at the doors of their respective churches; and they ordered the Patriarch and all the Venetian clergy to transmit, unopened, to the Inquisitors of the state, any Bull that might be addressed to them by the Holy See. These commands were strictly obeyed. The excommunication, still sealed up, was delivered to the Council of Ten by the Patriarch, without any Venetian whatever knowing of the circumstance.\* This council ordered all the cardinals and prelates who were vassals of the state, to meet at Venice on the 15th of July, under the penalty of having the revenues of their benefices seized in case of non-compliance, and there to hold a provincial council. At the same time an appeal was lodged with Hieronymus Lando, the titular patriarch of Constantinople, to a future council, from the sentence of excommunication. The Patriarch in consequence of this appeal suspended the interdict, and sent a summons to the Pope himself to appear before the future Council. Some resolute men posted this summons up, on the bridge of St. Angelo, and against the doors of the Vatican, and of the Rotonda. This boldness however caused the death of the watchmen, whom the Pope caused to be hung for not having prevented the posting up of the summons†. All the Venetian priests who were at Rome were recalled under the penalty of being deprived of their benefices, and the Pope opposed to this summons an edict, by virtue of which the prelates and priests who should attempt to leave Rome might be sold as slaves‡.

Now, we suppose that our readers will agree with us in feeling the extreme impropriety of such indignities offered to Princes:—indignities, for which the authority supposed to be granted to the Pope in spirituals, offers not the shadow of an excuse. It may be said, perhaps, that the temper of republican Governors, (for Venice was then a Republic) is unfavourable to the just interests of the Papacy: or, that,

on great and remarkable occasions the interference of the Pope is desirable, not to say necessary. The following history shews that the slightest incident may occasion broils and misunderstandings, and squabbles with the Holy See.—What would the members of our popular clubs, whether *Pittite*, or *Foxite*, feel, under the terror of apprehension that a commemoration dinner, with a few glasses of wine, enjoyed for the good of their Country and Constitution, should call forth the thunders of the Vatican?

“It had always been customary to allow all sorts of popular diversions and dancing at the festival of the church of *Udlingenschwil*, in the canton of Lucerne, by the express permission of the supreme magistrate. The rector, *Christian Leonce Ander Matt*, a native of Zug, a man of an inconsiderate officious zeal, forbade this dancing in the year 1726, under the penalty of spiritual pains. The magistrate, in order to have his authority respected, sent the public crier about to promulgate anew his permission to dance, as being a temporal concern, of the cognizance of the civil authorities. The dance took place without any violation of decorum. On the following Sunday the rector preached a fulminating sermon against the dancers, of whose names he had procured a list: and after having twice read the gospel of the ten leprous men, he compared the dancers with these, and he bade them, in the words of the gospel to go show themselves unto the priests, to confess their sins somewhere else, and to bring him a written certificate of their confessors that they had so confessed. Other imprudent expressions having escaped him in the pulpit, the rector was summoned before the great council. The nuncio of the Pope (*Dominico Passionei*) took a lively interest in the affair, and excited both the Pope and the bishop of Constance to proclaim the summoning of the rector as a profanation of the rights of the church. The bishop ordered the rector not to appear before the civil court, and the fear of ecclesiastical censures having caused him to comply with this injunction, he was condemned to leave for ever the canton and territory of Lucerne within four and twenty hours. The inhabitants of *Udlingenschwil* were ordered to proceed to the election of a new rector; whereupon the bishop insisted upon *Ander Matt* being

\* *Andr. Navagiero*, p. 1185.—*M. Ant. Sabellio*, D. IV. L. II. § 237.

† *Andr. Navagiero*, p. 1184.

‡ *Ibid.*

re-established in his rectory, and his offence being judged before the consistory; and he refused the admission of the elected rector. The nuncio of the Pope likewise quitted Lucerne early on a Sunday without taking leave, and retired to *Altorf*, in the canton of *Uri*\*. He published a violent account of this pretended violation of the rights of the church; which induced the council of one hundred at Lucerne to complain to the Pope of the indiscreet departure of the nuncio, of his improper interference in the business of the rector of *Udlingenschwil*, and of his distorted representation of the whole affair. They begged his Holiness would not sacrifice them to the ill-will of those who wished to ground their own elevation on their ruin; that the dance, which had caused such scandal, was a mere temporal concern, which from time immemorial had always been allowed, or prohibited by the civil magistrate; that the conduct of the rector in this respect was a sedition against the constituted authorities of the country; that the summoning of a clergyman was an emanation of the rights of sovereignty, and the banishment of the guilty priest connected with those rights.

"The bishop of *Constance* remonstrated to the senate of Lucerne, that the exemption from the civil jurisdiction was not a personal concern, but the property of the clergy in general; that the jurisdiction of the bishops had been instituted by Christ, sanctioned by the apostles, practised by the fathers, and confirmed by the emperors. The senate answered, that the exemption from civil jurisdiction which had been granted to the clergy by the benevolence of emperors and kings, and which the senate acknowledged, never could be stretched to the ruin of the civil power; that the object of this immunity was to enable clergymen more calmly to attend to their vocation as pastors and teachers, and to lead a pious life, and not to serve as a cover for malice, sedition, and revengeful animosity; that the refractory conduct of the rector, and the interference of the nuncio and of the bishop, has no good end in view. The whole of the Helvetic confederacy having offered their mediation, the senate of Lucerne inquired, whether they were ignorant of the antiquity of the right of the cantons to judge their clergy?"

And when the bishop pretended in a farther remonstrance, that the supreme magistrate had no authority to judge the clergy; that clergymen, from the instant they took orders, ceased to be natural subjects, and were free from all slavery; the senate replied, that the supreme authority had been wantonly insulted by the banished priest, and that such an insult could be punished by none but the supreme magistrate.

"When the court of Rome, the bishop of *Constance*, and the nuncio, made further attempts to induce the senate to submit to their views, the senators of Lucerne took a solemn oath to preserve the rights of the state, and not to be deterred by any menaces, papal excommunications, or other means: And in order to act still more in union, they assembled all the citizens of the city of Lucerne, acquainted them with every step they had taken in the affair, and informed them of the opposition of the court of Rome, and its menaces. Animated with an ardent zeal for the preservation of the rights inherited from their forefathers, the citizens thanked the senators for the ardour with which they had defended those privileges, begged that they would continue zealous in maintaining them, and promised to assist them with their blood and treasure in case of need."

This contention ended by a compromise: the banished priest continued in banishment; and the priest chosen to succeed him gave place to another successor.—But, the Swiss were not always so condescending,

"During the great quarrel between the emperor and the Pope, in the Year 1247, Zurich, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden continued faithful to the emperor (whose subjects they were,) in spite of the excommunication of the Pope. The refractory priests who refused to officiate, were expelled from Zurich, and their property confiscated; and when the Pope afterwards permitted those priests to return to the town and officiate, they were not admitted. Zurich preferred to be eighteen years without any divine service, rather than to submit to any infringement of their civil rights."

"Eighteen years without divine service!" And this, because the Pope assumed a power of which he ought not, as a Christian bishop, to be so much as suspected—a power to judge in temporals. Nor was this assump-

\* Pasquin at Rome exhibited on this occasion this witticism:

*Lux olim Lucerna fuit, lux Uriæ nunc est.*



tion confined by the Pope to the comparatively minor states which compose the Helvetic confederacy. A polite note of his Holiness to the King of France, shews explicitly enough how far the Pope could extend his *civil* interference: while the no less complimentary answer of his Majesty the King of France, exhibits his courtly manners to great advantage:

"Boniface, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to Philip, King of France, fear God, &c. We wish you to know that you are subordinate to us both in spiritual and temporal concerns.—

*Econtra.*

"Philip, by the grace of God king of France, to Boniface, acting as Pope, little or no greeting. Your superlative foolishness is hereby informed, that in temporal concerns we are not subordinate to any one."—

After this specimen of singular *politesses*, the reader will be little surprised to learn that Papal Bulls were treated with but moderate respect in France; and, indeed, elsewhere. It is scarcely possible that he should not have heard of the famous Bull *In Cæna Domini*, and of the contentions to which it gave rise. They were not confined to one country. They extended, more or less over Europe. In some places the Bull was received in parts; in others it was rejected in the whole. Such were the scandals occasioned by a mandate which continues to form part of the Roman ritual; and of which the following is a brief history.

"Pope Pius IV. lived but a short time after the conclusion of the Council of Trent, dying on the 9th December 1565. On the 7th of January 1566, Cardinal Michele Ghislieri, surnamed Alessandrino, because in 1504, he was born in the village of Bosco near Alessandria[.]

\* The Pope writes: "Bonifacius, episcopus, servus servorum Dei Philippo Francorum Regi Deum time, &c. Scire te volumus quod in spiritualibus et temporalibus nobis subes."

† To which the king answers: "Philippus Dei gratia Francorum Rex Bonifacio se gerenti pro summo Pontifice salutem modicam seu nullam. Sciat tua maxima fatuitas in temporalibus nos alicui non subesse"

‡ Thun. lib. 39. Hist.

was elected in his place. He was a monk of the order of St. Dominick, and, by the good offices of Cardinal Caraffa, was made commissary of the Inquisition, and because he exercised that office with great severity and boldness, when Caraffa came to be Pope, in 1517, he made him a cardinal. Ghislieri being raised to the Papacy, took the name of Pius V. and having imbibed the maxims of Paul IV. he was a terrible enemy to the sectarians; and in the beginning of his Pontificate, he caused Giulio Zoaneto, and Pietro Cornesecco to be burnt, only because it had been discovered that they kept a correspondence with the sectarians in Germany, and in Italy with Vittoria Colonna and Giulia Gonzaga, who were suspected of heresy. The most learned Aonio Paleario had the same unhappy fate, who, when he heard his sentence, said, *Inquisitionem esse sicam districtam in literatos*\*. Pius had conceived too high an opinion of the papal dignity, and, on the contrary, too low of the imperial; and, like Paul IV. he was persuaded, that he could exert the authority of the Holy See over princes, more than was consistent with spiritual power. He looked upon himself to be superior to them in every thing, and made it a matter of conscience to keep up that authority; therefore whatever he did was out of pure zeal for religion and discipline: so that by this severity of manners, and his having furnished such great sums for carrying on the war against the Turks, he acquired the reputation of sanctity, and in our time we have seen him canonized by Pope Clement XI.

"In the beginning of the second year of his Pontificate he issued out that so famous and remarkable bull, *In Cæna Domini*, which every year on Holy Thursday is published in Rome; whence that day takes its name. He published it in the year 1567. The following year he published another, wherein he added many things, and made it much more terrible.† He commanded that all the christian world should obey it, without any other publication but that made in Rome; that every year on Holy Thursday it should be read from the pulpit in all parishes to the people; that copies of it should be affixed on the doors of all churches and confessionaries; and that it should be the rule of discipline and

\* Idem, loc. cit.

† We find both these Bulls in tom. 4. of Chioccarello's MS. Giurisd.

conscience, not only to the bishops, but to the penitentiaries and confessors. It contains many articles; for that which is handed about, and is seen upon the confessionaries, is curtailed and very much abridged.

"This bull, besides an infinite number of extravagancies, intirely overthrows the power of princes, deprives them of the sovereignty of their dominions, and subjects their government to the censure and correction of Rome. Besides those from the 19th article to the 29th, we read in Toledo's *Summa de instruct. sacerdotum* eighteen articles, all tending to that end.

"In the 19th article, all favourers of heretics are excommunicated, thereby putting it in the Pope's power to excommunicate christian princes, who, either for the defence of their dominions, or other reasons of state, should make leagues with heretics and infidels; giving the people to understand, that the prince that does so, has not a sound faith, and may be dethroned, as Henry III. of France, a catholic prince, was served, only because he took the people of Geneva under his protection, which gave the Jesuits a handle to teach, that the people might rebel against him.\*

"In the 20th article, all those are excommunicated who appeal from the decrees, sentences, and other orders of the Pope to a general Council. All universities, colleges, and chapters that hold or teach that the Pope is subject to a general Council, are excommunicated and interdicted; so that, not only all the articles established in this bull, but all the constitutions, decrees and sentences of the court of Rome, are to be obeyed and received under pain of excommunication and interdiction.

In the 21st article, all princes are excommunicated, who in their dominions lay on new tolls, taxes and customs, or augment the old, excepting in cases where they are allowed by law, or by special licence obtained from the apostolic see.

In 1582, in the government of the Duke D'Ossuna, the pernicious effects of this doctrine too manifestly appeared; for it having been resolved by all the *Seggi* of the city of Naples, excepting those of Capuana and Popolo, to lay a new duty of a ducat upon each hog-head of wine that should be drank, the people in a tumultuous manner declared that they would not pay it, in which they

were encouraged by many spiritual fathers, who openly declared, all those that had had a hand in laying on that duty, were guilty of a mortal sin; and among the rest, there was a Spanish capuchin, named Fra' Lupo, who, with great fervency, declaiming in all the corners of the city, and preaching and protesting to all, that the judgments of God would light upon them if that duty should be paid; the viceroy was forced to turn him immediately out of the city. But notwithstanding, the people could never be brought to consent to it, and the duty was laid aside; and the year following all means possible were used, in order to dispose them to give a new donative of 1,200,000 ducats:† Whence proceeded that pernicious doctrine of the casuists, with which they direct the consciences of men, and insinuate to them from their confessionaries, that it is lawful for the people to cheat the custom-house of the duties, because they are imposed without the papal license.

"In 1568 the city of Naples, in order to prevent the raising the price of bread higher than it is at present, having fallen upon an expedient to give the corn to the bakers at a lower price than it cost the city, in consideration of which the bakers were to pay a carlinot for each bushel they should bake, whereby the city would have gained more than 60,000 ducats yearly; and a proclamation having been issued for the payment of the said carlino per bushel, 108,000 ducats had been offered for two years, and some resolved to offer 120,000, which would have made up the city's loss in the price of corn: and a day being appointed for entering into a contract with whoever should offer most, the *Seggio* of Nido retracted on account of the bull *In Cena Domini*, whereby all those are excommunicated who impose taxes or customs in their dominions, saying, that they were likewise liable to the excommunications contained in the same bull; and those who were about to enter into the said contract were also under the same apprehension, although the churches, clergy, and ecclesiastical persons were exempted from this tax.

Now, if the question were not on so momentous a concern as Religion, we

\* Richer. *Apolog. Jo. Gerson*, pag. 104.

† Tom Costo, por. 2. del *Compendio al Collen. lib. 3.*

† About Sixpence.

doubt not but what there are many among us who would like well enough to appeal to his Holiness against new taxes; who would delight to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer *pitted* against Pope Pius; or the Lords of the Treasury against the Treasurers of the Church. Would the Pope, indeed, furnish *the necessary*, and relieve us from forty or fifty millions of unfunded debt, though it might terrify "the Jews" of the Stock Exchange, we should feel ourselves much obliged to him; and as it passes for a maxim, never to be questioned among the true Sons of the Church, that "the Church's Treasury is always full," the only difficulty would be to persuade the Bank Directors to discount bills drawn on *that* Treasury; which, notwithstanding their habits of meditating much more on their interest here, than on their interests hereafter, they might possibly be induced to do, by a kind epistle *sub plumbo*, with the seal of the Fisherman's ring, and the Apostolic Benediction annexed, in the first place;—or, in case of contumacy, a hearty sentence of anathema, and excommunication; with curses in abundance, and a glowing ———ation at the close.

Such a document, most certainly, we should advise might be "*preserved*:" and for the proper explanation of this term, we beg leave to refer to a very laudable custom in Spain, where Bulls that are "suspected of being suspicious" are most reverently attended by the proper officers, and with triple congees equally profound and expressive, are carefully deposited in a chest with three keys, among the *arcana imperii*. Such an instance we have in this Report, on occasion of a Bull sent from the Pope, confirming the nomination of a Bishop, in which the misjudging eyes of Spanish jealousy saw, or fancied they saw, a something, or several somethings, altogether foreign to the subject, and incompatible with the welfare of the State; for the Bishop was enjoined to do—but, what signifies what the Bishop was enjoined to do? when the King's Advocate, who

judges, *ex officio*, on such affairs, perversely reported, and petitioned, that,

"The rescript received from Rome, of his Holiness Pius VII. confirming the election made by his majesty, of the reverend father in God D. Isidoro de Celis, (heretofore a regular priest of the order instituted for the comfort of the dying,) to the bishopric of Segovia,—he says the Bull sent to his majesty, enjoined him to recognise the new bishop, should be kept in the royal archives, for the security and preservation of the royal prerogative; for as to the persons newly elected to bishops sees, they need not any such bull to authorize them to take possession.

"The bull of Vasallos, directed to those of the bishoprick of Segovia, is likewise to be *preserved* [*retener*;) to which effect the king's advocate interposes a corresponding supplication for his Holiness, for many obvious reasons; since neither the provincial council in former times, when the metropolitan used to confirm the canonical elections of bishops; nor the Holy See, after the reservations, ought to interfere in these temporal lordships emanating from the crown.

"So that a note should be inserted in this bull, stating, that it ought to be kept [*preserved—retenida*,] in order that it may not in any way, or at any period of time be used; and instead of it should there at any time be vassals in the bishopric of Segovia, the royal cedula investing him with the temporal lordships of this see will be sent to the new prelate.

That the King's advocate was mistaken in what he saw, or fancied he saw, or that he saw double on this occasion, or that he was troubled with visions of ghosts and hobgoblins, is beyond all doubt: for, that the Pope should insert into a bull of confirmation, any thing not relevant to the subject, or that he should covertly, introduce principles, or expressions, in such Bulls, which he would not dare to introduce openly, or, with any view to turn them to his advantage afterwards, is a suspicion not to be endured. And in fact, such suspicion could only arise in minds hardened by too frequent, and too elaborate contemplation of Papal Bulls; as too long a contemplation of the

sun becomes a powerful cause of blindness.

There remains, however, one point to be cleared up : for, as the Pope interposes his judgment on the *permissibility* of books, who can tell how closely that judgment may affect ourselves ? For aught we know the PANORAMA itself may figure on the list of prohibited books, either now or hereafter ;—and then—what will become of all our hopes of being made SAINTS ? Or, if we should be happy enough to arrive within ken of St. Peter, at heaven's gate, and he should incline to turn the key in our favour—which, by the bye, is rather doubtful, all things considered—just as we are crossing the threshold, perhaps, up comes a decision from the Censors of the Vatican, and the whole corps is remanded to a place too dreadful to think of !!!

“ In the bull of 1515 Pope Leo X. not only renewed the attempt of Alexander VI. against the civil government, but even joined to the sword of the church, or excommunication, the temporal penalties of confiscation, fines, and suspensions (from office). He suddenly introduced a new public law, which laid the foundation for the usurpations that followed soon after, and opened the door to the censure of books, the court of Rome presently beginning to meddle with the examination of works which had nothing dogmatic in them, and to inflict punishments foreign to the power of the church.

“ The bull of 1520, and that *In Cœna Domini* of Adrian and Clement, caused disturbances of another kind ; for as they prohibited all heretical books in general, without mentioning the names of their authors, under the penalty of excommunication, it was necessary not only to know the books with regard to their doctrine, but also that every one should be a judge of that doctrine ; and as this private judgment never could be uniform, the confusion may be easily imagined which resulted from such general and indefinite prohibitions.

“ These spiritual and political disturbances called forth efficacious means to guard against them ; and as the temporal

power was really sacrificed in the aforementioned bulls, it was the first that thought of the wholesome and happy regulation of the *Indices Expurgatorii* (lists of those books which the Popes think fit to prohibit) which has since been adopted by the church.

The regulation of the *Index* insured the temporal power against the infection of its subjects by satirical, seditious and heretical writings, at the same time preventing the ill understood policy of the court of Rome, from forbidding along with those books the reading of those authors who supported the rights of the states, and settled the just limits of the priesthood.

We hinted at some of the prohibitions contained in the last edition of the *Index*, in vol. viii. p. 1667, N. S. and we hinted at the reasons, too, of such prohibitions ; valid, they certainly are, in all points, as any Jesuit could prove, with the greatest ease ;—were they not all employed on matters more analogous to the spirit of their Order, of which the present Report contains evidence, in a memorandum by Lord William Bentick, dated so long ago as January 1813. To what extent conversions have since been effected,—who can tell ?

“ With respect to *young English or Irishmen who have come to Sicily to obtain holy orders*, it appears that *since the restoration of the Jesuits in Sicily, about six or seven years, these restless and active brethren, have procured in all nineteen elevens from the British islands ; of these, five have returned in holy orders, two died in Palermo, and nine are now here.*

“ The objects which the Jesuits may have had in view, in thus extending their search for pupils, are of course as various, as are the branches of their wily policy ; but as it has been boasted, that *one of them who has returned* (and who by the way was accounted half mad when here, and may therefore be a good fanatic) *has laboured successfully in the work of conversion, one may be permitted to conclude, that hopeless as such a pursuit must be, it has not been entirely left out of their speculations.*”

*The Dessert*, a Poem; to which is added the Tea, with notes and engravings. By the author of "the Banquet,"\* 8vo. 5s. 6d. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, and T. Hookham, Jun. 1819.

The man of genius, it has been said, *takes* his place in society, it is not *given* him. He may conceal his name, his rank, his station; his talents are not so easily hid. Various are the surmises started respecting the author of the "Banquet:" although we hail the appearance of a new production from the pen of this agreeable unknown, we confess it does not better enable us to pierce the veil of mystery under which he continues to shroud himself.

The Banquet has been attributed to various writers; but whether, as we have heard it asserted, it is the composition of a well-known favorite of the public, or whether the work of a rising candidate for Fame, we confess our ignorance and our inability to attribute it with any degree of probability to any modern poet of our acquaintance. By this avowal we mean no disparagement to the Banquet, nor do we insinuate a comparison injurious to the merits of contemporary poems: we allude only to a feature, a character of originality, a vivacity of manner, a vein of *learned pleasantries*, if we may so call it, which distinguishes the style of this author's poetry, and stamps it with a character of genius peculiarly his own. The easy and playful freedom however which he is wont to assume, is apt now and then to degenerate into a carelessness of manner, of which we would warn him to beware. Led away by an exuberance of fancy, he seems sometimes almost to soar above both his subject and his readers; on the whole it is easy to perceive he is a bard indulging himself in intercourse with the muses, less for the entertainment of the public than for his own gratification. Those indeed, who roam unrestrained, and unchecked, thro' the haunts of Parnassus, are some-

times led to forget how closely they are watched by the argus eyes of unsparing criticism, ready to detect the slightest trespass on a domain which would be too alluring "had she not marked it for her own," had she not vowed vengeance on the head of the intruder who dares to disregard the severity of her penal code.

We do not however, feel ourselves authorized to pronounce any such denunciation in the present instance; on the contrary, we would invite our poet by a little attention to the hints we have thrown out, to pursue the path he is so successfully treading, and in which we feel little hesitation in predicting to him the success due to his talents.

We are supported in our opinion by that of the Northern Bard, whose unqualified approbation, as may be gathered from the dedication to him of the present work, has not been withheld from the merits of the Banquet.

In this second display of his poetic powers, the author affords his readers little less entertainment than on a former occasion; the Banquet would not have been complete without a Dessert: "I have therefore," says the lively writer, "thought it incumbent upon me to endeavour to supply the former deficiency, and to spread the board again before my indulgent reader with such delicacies as still remained in the already exhausted stores of a sterile imagination."

The imagination of no man ever less merited the accusation of *sterility*: It is rather of the opposite quality, we have to complain, yet we may still admit there is less of whim and humour in this work than in the preceding; the Dessert is more chastely elegant—the craving appetite has been satisfied, and the elegant superfluities of refined luxury replace the more substantial profusions with which the table was lately covered.

Although we feel strongly inclined to quote a few extracts from such parts as have appeared to us to boast superior claims to notice, we feel some hesi-

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\* See an analysis of this poem, page 211 to 216 of the present volume.

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tation in deranging the regularity and delicate freshness of this well-ordered Dessert; we fear to rob the peaches of their bloom, or the wines of their flavor, lest by culling from the one, or dipping into the others, we should deprive our readers of the relish they ought to bring to the repast.

As the appetite, however, is likely to be excited rather than palled by a view of the ornamental apparatus of the feast, we will indulge in a short quotation where the brilliancy of the service of glass is described in peculiarly happy colours.

How smooth the surface, luminous the mass!  
What scintillating streams of light illumine,  
And with their vivid pencils tint the room!  
Some to the ceiling mount and mock the eye,  
With fancied rainbows in a mimic sky;  
Low on the floor, some disregarded fall,  
Some paint the pictures on the storied wall.  
The modest violet with a tend'ring hue,  
Retires behind bold indigo and blue,  
Blended with these the gaudy yellow seen,  
Delights the view with eye-reviving green.  
The glaring orange with its tawny glow  
And liminary red, complete the bow.  
What art to fashion thus the brittle block  
To graceful forms, from the mis-shapen rock!  
The convex cover, the tureen concave,  
And vase serener than the chrystal wave.  
The omphaloptic stud,—cerulean cup  
Where Jove from Ganymede might nectar sup.  
Diaphanous decanter, bowl enchas'd,  
With imitative stars and crescents grac'd;  
By cunning finger, wheel, and lathe, and sand,  
Endow'd with full prismatic powers they stand.  
Tho' lavish hand of opulence and power,  
Shou'd shed of gems the inestimable shower,  
In vain wou'd their contrasted lustre vie,  
With rays of this coruscant galaxy.

Previous to this dazzling display, something of a *sweeter* nature is offered in so luxurious a detail of elaborate confectionary, corrected nevertheless, here and there with such occasional mixture of satirical acerbity, as to prevent the luscious treat from cloying on the palate.

See sugar there that with the rainbow vies,  
To grotto sink, to spiry temples rise:  
Secure in crystalliz'd Palazzo's stow'd,  
Slim biscuit figures make their sweet abode;  
In fresh-baked bricks, St. James's turrets lower,  
And in thick battlements of ice, the tower:  
On Gallie toys the English eye regales,  
The Louvre, Bagatelle, Madrid, Versailles.  
The Loves and Graces, and their Paphian queen  
Shower comfits down, in hail of red and green.  
From secret lurking place the urchins strike,  
And bid you covet *what* and *whom* they like.  
Warm with fresh fire tho' torrifed and hard,  
Amours of Sappho, Werter, Abelard;  
Of Ovid, of Propertius, and Tibullus,  
Candied and clarifi'd the sweet Catullus;

Group'd, with Lestrygon the Laocoon,  
Phyllis, her almond-tree and Demophoon,  
A coal-brown Proserpine and black Coronis,  
Hoary with frost young Cygnus and Adonis;  
Here Asia's florid birds, her ape and monkey.  
And there Silenus on unsaddled donkey:  
Astride Bucephalus, young Ammon enters  
With sirens, elephants and hippocentaurs:  
Elizabeth, Rousseau, the Swiss Lavater,  
L' *Heros de Quatre-Bras*, and Henri quatrie.  
Objects like these, astonishing as rare  
Shall edify your noble guests, and fair.

Be cautious how with ardour indiscreet  
You overturn these trophies of the great:  
At least allow some qualified existence  
To what of hundreds makes the frail subsistence  
Destructive heroes who with fire and sword,  
So many thousands when alive *devour'd*,  
When dead, as *meet*, shall furnish on this plan  
Support for nobleman and artisan.  
These too must fall, in *dust* again must lie,  
What monument of art can Time's sharp tooth  
defy!

A fitter regimen for your's prescribe;  
More tempting presents your attention bribe.  
Lo! nodding branches bend with auburn fruit,  
That grow all seasons, and all fancies suit:  
The citron's smooth, the pine's hirsuter coat,  
The cherry paste, the strawberry compote:  
Pellucid plum and apricot opaque,  
The Norfolk biffin and the Savoy cake,  
And mass wherein the blushing damsons freeze  
Their mellow pulp to well-dissembled cheese:  
Amber ginseng, and purified cringoes,  
Regalias, and imperials and *maringoes*.—

Nor genius curb, till charms to charms unite,  
Fruits tempt the tongue, and flowers the eye  
invite;

The dish by ruddy-cheek'd Pomona crown'd,  
Let Flora deck with lily-fingers round.  
Your centre rise pyramidal and bold,  
Where mimic genius may rival real gold.  
The loving myrtle and fraternal vine,  
With leaves alternate broad and slender twine;  
As if some brawny youth with manly grasp  
His slim-arm'd sister round the waist should  
clasp.—

The humble hare's-foot may run round the plinth,  
Hounds-tongue, hawk's-beard, hearts-case or  
hyacinth.

The pallid jasmine to contrast the rose,  
To shame the lily, the carnation blows:  
Here wan from arctic snows Linnæus sink,  
Camellia's there, Japan's fair blossoms shrink;  
Whilst from the Icelandic-moss, congealing bed!  
The bright Reaumuria lifts her tropic head.  
Relish, admire, bewilder'd connoisseurs,  
All these are yours—all these are confitures!  
Go on and cultivate the sweet parterre,  
Who but would think the Hesperides were there:  
Our herbal such, can any mortal miss  
To imbibe a taste for botany like this?  
Sweetest of studies, oh! delicious hour,  
How greedily our *lesson* we *devour*!

We come now to a part interesting to most of our readers;—there is something in the name of "Tea" congenial to the feelings of the English; and the word "tea-table" never fails to conjure up so many images of home born comforts and delights, that it is sure to

create a pleasing association of ideas to our minds. How often when basking in the sun-shine of more favored skies, and feasting on the luxuries of foreign climates, has the British traveller sighed at the recollection of his long lost but never to be forgotten tea-table at home! frequently as this domestic scene has furnished a topic of interest, our bard has found the secret of setting it in an entirely new light. After the superb scenery with which our eyes and senses have been regaled, we here find an agreeable repose; the wholesome influence of our favourite beverage is offered to allay the fumes of more costly liquors, and we yield to the invitation, when

"The mantling cup bewitching beauty fills,  
The flavorful drop Affection's hand instills."

Here it is indeed that the British fair shines forth in all her charms. However fashionably dissipated at other times, she here assumes, or at least appears for a season to assume, the domestic character, that ever fascinating garb of innocence and virtue! The winning yet nameless grace with which an Englishwoman presides at her tea-table can never be equalled by the foreign fair, however practised in the arts of pleasing. The author has felt this, and the delicate compliment he here takes the opportunity of paying to his beautiful countrywomen while it must effectually recommend him to their favor, shall for the present close what we have to say on a subject which has perhaps already led us farther than we intended.

Come, sprightly daughters of this favor'd Isle,  
With these enchanting streams the eve beguile;  
Let amber currents glitter as they flow,  
And tawny tides refreshing odours blow.  
Tho' brilliantly they shine and warm and pure,  
More clear your eyes can sparkle and allure;  
Those vapours fragrant as the wave is bright,  
Yet sweeter breathe your accents, and invite.  
With marge emboss'd the babbling fountain  
stands,  
And golden vases court your silver hands:  
The glittering cover lift, and lo, beneath,  
Sweet as your breath, and snowy as your teeth,  
The elastic forceps draws the crust refin'd,  
To enrich the honey on your lip design'd.—  
Vain boast!—the essence of the Ortygian hive,  
Distils no drop that with that balm shall strive.

Such the sweet dish, the liquor, and the hand,  
What cynic—nay, what stoic could withstand?

How shall the bard, whose thirst Apollo arms,  
Resist this sorcery of confederate charms?  
What nerves can brave the batteries of those eyes  
When hidden trains of gunpowder surprise?

These flints refin'd with fiercer fire within,  
Now boast, like you, their alabaster skin:  
No wonder, in these calices, the work  
Of Hebe's hand that Cupid likes to lurk;  
And when your fingers launch the unerring dart,  
It strikes the tongue and quivers in the heart.  
The mantling cup, bewitching beauty fills;  
The flavorful drop, Affection's hand instills;  
And from the top as cordial balm we skim,  
Arch Smiles and Graces hover round the brim.—  
Ah! who would wish his senses to regain  
Who from such philters life and love can drain?

The notes, though they do not present so great a variety of classical elucidation as the Banquet, (the subjects of these poems indeed does not admit of them,) are nevertheless both ingenious and pleasing, and combine both amusement and information. We select one, in which the author has given nearly all that is known with correctness relative to the tea-plant.

Kempfer's designation of Tea is, *Thea frutex, folio cerasi, flore rosæ sylvestris fructu unicocco, bicocco et ut plurimum tricocco.*—Leaf like the cherry, flower like the dog-rose;

The Chinese call it *Tieh*, the Japanese *tshanok*, the Russians *tchai*.

The plant is evergreen, but not odoriferous; the outer bark is offensive, the leaves astringent and bitter, and when taken fresh from the tree, have a convulsive effect on the nerves. The best Tea in Japan is grown at Udsi near Meaco. Udsé tchai—tackétsacké tchai.—Imperial tea—a purveyor from the Court attends to the growth, management, and transportation of this precious article,—sees that the rows in which it is planted are regularly swept twice a day, that the gatherers are fed upon no offensive food that might contaminate their breath, that they perform regular ablutions in hot and cold baths, and above all, that their hands are covered with the finest kid gloves before they break the leaves, which they select one by one from the first buds in spring. This Tea is curled on irons, not like our curling irons, but large plates on which the leaves are rolled by the hand, they are then pounded and drank in hot water. Tea loses so much by the voyage, that the above writer says, he could never get any fit to drink out of Japan.

The Emperor of China is no less choice in his Tea than his neighbour.

Linnaeus reckons two species of Tea. Thunberg only one with two varieties, class polyandria, order monogynia.

The Tea plant flourishes in Tonquin, Japan, and the north and south of China, but like the ware which contains it, that which is manufactured at Nansin is the best.

At three years old the leaves are fit to gather, the stem has then attained the height of about six feet, and is cut down.

The bohea or black is rather more dressed and washed and curled than the green, which gives

the former more colour and less flavour, and renders it less deleterious as well as less palatable: of the latter there are three sorts, viz. imperial, hyson, and singol: of the former five; souchong, cambo, congo, pekoe, and common bohea.

The Chinese make their tea with boiling water, but dilute it afterwards with cold, and take it without any adventitious admixture whatever.

Giavanni Botero is the first European who speaks of this plant; his work was published in 1590. He does not however mention the word Tea, and only describes the use made of it in China. Tea was first brought to Europe by the Dutch in 1610, to England by Lord Arlington in 1666, a year in which the metropolis suffered from three fatal scourges, fire, pestilence, and poison. The effects of the two former are almost forgot, those of the latter seem more lasting. Green Tea was first used in 1715, when it was as high as 60s. a pound.

If Tea resembles the rose, coffee is still more like the jasmine.

The word Coffee, which with little variation obtains in the European languages, seems derived from the Turkish *cahoulé*.

Whether the adoption of this vegetable to domestic use is owing to the piety of a chief of Arabian dervises or monks, or of muftis who wished to extend his prayers beyond the bounds of ordinary devotion, is not ascertained, but we are told its powers were first discovered by the effect it had on goats which had eaten of it, and were kept capering all night.

The best Coffee grows to three times the height of Tea, stems erect, bark brown, leaves oblong, oval flowers in axillary clusters, pure white, fragrant, transient; the fruit like a cherry but growing in bunches. It may be raised from seeds but they must be sown as soon as ripe. It is supposed to excite a cheerfulness which lasts many hours, and which is not succeeded by languor or debility, to diffuse over the whole frame a glow of health, and a sense of ease and well being, which are extremely delightful; existence is felt to be a positive enjoyment, and the mental powers are rendered uncommonly active and acute.

It will be thought unfortunate, perhaps, that the writer of this note did not take a larger dose before he began. *Pour égarer la matiere*, and to prove its enlivening powers therefore I shall subjoin the anecdote of a Mr. Leauté, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris.

He was called in one day to attend a person who appeared to be in a very dangerous condition. The patient had applied to a notorious quack for the cure of an obstinate cough, with which he had been long incommoded. The mountebank prescribed his remedy, and a most efficacious cure it proved, for it not only stopped the cough and expectoration, but all other secretions also. Phlebotomy was resorted to, veins were opened in the legs and arms, but without effect. The circulation had been completely arrested; the lymphatics clogged, and the blood seemed to be set and coagulated. But our skillful Esculapius was not to be thus baffled; he administered six large consecutive dishes of the strongest coffee, unadulterated with sugar or cream, and in less than one hour by its powerful operation the blood flowed freely from the aper-

tures, and the sufferer was immediately restored to health, and spirits. What became of the cough is not mentioned.

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### Letters from the North of Italy,

addressed to Henry Hallam, Esq.

By William Stewart Rose, Esq. 8vo.

2 vols. 18s. Murray, London, 1819.

Mr. Rose is advantageously known to the public as a poet, of no contemptible rank; and though we cannot but regret that his pages are frequently disfigured by flippant remarks, conveyed in a flippant style, yet we are in justice bound to state that he has presented the public with much curious and valuable information relative to Italy, and Italian Literature, that would otherwise have remained in obscurity.

Our travellers object was, to make trial of the celebrated baths of Abano, in the vicinity of Padua, for a paralytic affection, which had deprived him of the use of one side: and he proceeded from Paris by the *Voiturier*, which he recommends, upon the whole, as being the best mode of travelling across the Simplon into Italy. In describing his journey over that stupendous mountain, he takes occasion to introduce some pleasing anecdotes relative to the benevolent Monks of St. Bernard and their celebrated dogs. For these we shall gladly make room.

"You will hear with pleasure, that the race of these useful beasts (I mean the dogs) is not, as I understood in England, extinguished; there existing a fine race of puppies, who, literally speaking, promise to tread in the steps of their progenitors.

"The merits of these, though in themselves sufficiently great, have, however, been much exaggerated. They neither carry provisions to the strayed, nor go, unaccompanied, in search of those buried in snow. But they are endowed, as it should appear, with a very extraordinary instinct, which enables them to distinguish the solid path, though covered with snow, where the deviation of a step might plunge their followers into an abyss. They are, therefore, to be considered as

the guides of the mountain, and it was in the discharge of this duty that the most experienced of the tribe found their grave.

A courier, who was passing the St. Bernard, stopped at the convent for shelter, and after a short stay, insisted on proceeding. As the weather was dangerous, the good monks all but knelt to him, to divert him from his purpose: but he was an old stager and was obstinate. They, therefore, did all they could for his protection, and furnished him with three men and three dogs for guides, these three dogs being the only ones fit for service, the rest of the family consisting of two bitches who gave suck. The party had not proceeded far, when they were overwhelmed by an *avalanche*, and to complete the catastrophe, the courier's brother and brother-in-law, who had come out to meet and assist him, were buried in another, on the opposite side of the mountain.

"To return to the dogs.—Though they do not proceed alone to disinter the buried, they do indeed, by scratching, indicate where they are to be found; but most dogs, and particularly our sheep dogs, will do the like to carcasses of any animal, covered by the snow.

"The utility of the convent of St. Bernard, in the situation in which it is placed, is so obvious, that whilst Bonaparte smoked out all the drones of the plains, he left several mountain-convents, and by endowing this with an additional estate in Lombardy, most considerably increased its revenues. In this he did well; for independently of the general hospitality which is exercised by the monks, the ordinary expences of the establishment must be enormous in a place which is inaccessible by carriages, and where a pound of wood literally bears the same price as a pound of bread. A very different system has been followed by the successors of Buonaparte.

"A magnificent building which he had begun, a sort of caravansera, on the top of the *Simplon*, has been left half finished, but things are infinitely worse on *Mount Cenis*. Buonaparte had there, as well as here, constructed several houses, termed *refuges*, at different distances, for the shelter of passengers in dangerous months, and endowed them with slight privileges, such as that of selling wine and provisions, duty free.—It was amongst the early acts

of the King of Sardinia to abrogate these, and the *refuges* of *Mount Cenis* are lost to the traveller.

"To return to the monks of St. Bernard.—Of the mode in which they spend their revenues, as well as of the manner in which they fulfil the objects of their institution, the anecdote which follows may serve as a specimen. An enterprising English party, consisting of men and women, took shelter in the convent during a fall of snow. The monks fed them and their horses as long as they could, giving up their bread to the beasts, when they had no more crude grain to bestow on them. The guests had then, therefore, no choice but to decamp. But how to get the horses over the snow, which was yet too soft to support them? The ingenuity and activity of the monks found an expedient. They turned out with their servants, and placing blankets before the animals, which were carried forwards and extended afresh, as soon as passed over, conducted men, women, and beasts in safety over the mountain."

Mr. Rose, having now entered Italy, was hastening by the direct route to the place of his destination; but, on stopping to bait at a certain town, a few stages beyond Aronna, he was turned back from the Austrian states in consequence of some informality in his passport, and was obliged to make a retrograde movement. He therefore pursued his journey over the *Bocchetta*, to Genoa. The following description of the effect which the *Coup d'oeil* of that magnificent city produced on his mind, is, perhaps, one of the best passages in his Letters.

"Genoa," he says, "is most impressive in its general exterior. The figure which it forms, approaches nearly to that of a crescent. It is backed, as I have before observed, by a mountain, which is fringed here and there with low oak-wood and olives, and it looks down upon a beautiful bay."

"Imagine, then, to yourself, a city, with something of a theatric form, at the base of a mountain, the sloping sides of which are gay with suburban palaces, and gardens full of colonnades of trellis work, covered with the red oleander now in one

blaze of bloom; add an atmosphere and a sun, precisely such as you see represented in the vivid paintings of the Venetian school, and you have such as I saw it in the month of August."

After staying a few days in this interesting spot, Mr. Rose proceeded, by Stradella, Tortona, Cremona, Mantua, Verona, and Padua, to Abano: and as his account of the mud baths is both curious and new, we shall select it for the gratification of our readers.

"The muds," he informs us, are taken out of the hot basins in which they are found, "and applied, either generally, or partially, as the case of the patient may demand. These are thrown by, after having been used, and, at the conclusion of the season, returned to the hot fountains, where they are left till the ensuing spring, that they may impregnate themselves anew with the mineral virtues which these are supposed to contain. The most obvious of these, to an ignorant man, are salt and sulphur. The muds are, on being taken out, intensely hot, and must be kneaded and stirred some time before they can be borne. When applied, an operation which very much resembles the taking a stucco cast, they retain their heat without much sensible diminution for three-quarters of an hour, having the effect of a slight *rubefacient* on the affected part, and producing a profuse perspiration from the whole body: a disposition which continues more particularly in the part to which they have been applied, when unchecked by cold. Hence heat is considered as so essentially seconding their operations, that this watering-place, or rather mudding-place, is usually nearly deserted by the end of August; though there are some who continue to wallow on through the whole of September.

"The baths, though sometimes considered as a remedy in themselves, are most generally held to be mere auxiliaries to the muds, and usually but serve as a prologue and interlude to the dirty performance which forms the subject of the preceding paragraph, they being supposed to open the pores and dispose the skin to greater susceptibility."

These powerful applications, it appears, are sometimes successful, but

Abano has no other recommendation; the air is damp and heavy, and the absence of all usual means of diversion renders it the dullest of all dull places. Our invalid, however, endeavours to pass away the time by making several excursions into the surrounding country; but in these, though it would not be entirely without its reward, we cannot afford space to accompany him: for the same reason we must also pass by his elaborate dissertation on the Malaria, its causes, treatment, and effects; together with the very affecting and apparently faithful picture which he has drawn of the extreme misery of the lower orders in Italy; both of which he dates from Abano. His next remove is to Vicenza, and from the observations he makes there, and in the neighbourhood, on the variety of character in the Italian provinces, on Palladian architecture, on the Improvisatori, &c. we could easily select some very amusing notices, did we not conceive that our readers would rather thank us for the novel and very curious account with which he presents his correspondent, in his last communication from the town above mentioned, of the inhabitants of the Sette Comuni, or seven commons, a part of the Vicentine territory. Of this singular race, of whom we believe very little was previously known in this country, we learn from Mr. Rose's very interesting detail, that "they occupy a district containing about eighty-six square Italian miles.

"This area is almost entirely mountainous, and the spot where stands the capital, Asiago, is eight hundred toises above the level of the sea. The whole space, which, in addition to the seven burghs, contains twenty-four villages, is bounded by rivers, alps, and hills. Its most precise limits are the Brenta, to the east, and the Astico to the west; which rivers were called by the Romans, the greater and lesser Medoacus,

"Terrarum septem tractus jacet inter utrumque Medoacum: hic major dicitur, ille minor."

To the north, it has for boundary the Tyrolian Alps, looking towards Valsagna, and to the south, the hills of the line of Morastica as far as Cantrano. These are



volcanic, but the tract of the Seven Commons is, itself, calcareous. The population of this, previous to the last dreadful year of pestilence and famine, consisted of thirty thousand souls, but is now diminished to twenty-five thousand.

"The moral character of this people, who till lately enjoyed a comparatively free government, is, like that of most free-men, and more especially of free mountaineers, simple, frank, and good. For the rest, their customs savour of a race long insulated from their neighbours.

"Some of these (but such are principally confined to the less civilized villages) remind one of some of the Celtic usages. Thus they *wake* their dead the night before interment, performing certain games about the bier. If a traveller dies by the way, they plant a cross upon the spot, and all who pass by cast a stone upon his cairn. Some go on certain seasons in the year to the high places and woods, where it is supposed they worshipped their divinities; but the origin of the custom is forgot amongst themselves, they alledging no better reason for the practice than that their fathers did so before them. If a man dies by violence, instead of clothing him, as the dead are usually clothed, they lay him out, with a hat upon his head, and shoes upon his feet, seeking to give him the appearance of a way-faring man; perhaps as symbolizing one surprised in the great journey of life. If a woman dies in child-birth, they lay her out, set off with all her bridal ornaments. Such are some of the most remarkable of their customs and observances.

"This people, in the simplicity of their modes of life, are sufficient to themselves, cultivating all the productions of agriculture, except the vine, which their mountains are too cold to produce, and manufacturing all necessary articles; in some of which they drive an export trade to Venice and the circumjacent cities. But the general mode of life is pastoral and migratory. When their mountains are covered with snow, (as they have now been some time,) they descend, in search of warmth and herbage, to the plains, and you may see their beasts feeding on the ramparts of Padua, and the masters hutted under the walls. The same way may be

observed of them in all the odd corners and suburbs of Vicenza, and various other low-land towns.

"There is something very remarkable in the physiognomy of this people, who bear about them evident marks of Teutonic origin. This is a wide word; and, there are those who trace them up to a more certain stem, and will have them to be the remains of the wreck of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius and Catullus. This opinion derives some countenance from Strabo, who, in his fifth book, amongst some other races, whom he plants in this tract of country, specifies the "*Simbri, è quibus nomini Romano hostes extiterunt aliique.*" But it is always to be remembered that he speaks of different nations occupying the country I am describing, and of the scattered Simbri, or Cimbri, as only one amongst several. But, if the region was occupied at first, as it should appear, by various tribes, these mongrel mountaineers mixed their blood, in after times, with several other swarms, issuing out of what has been called the great northern hive. Ancient historians have recorded many such local irruptions, and above all, that in the time of Theodoric; who assigned to a quantity of northern men, habitations and lands amongst these mountains.

"Instead therefore of considering these people as legitimate sons of the Cimbri, it is surely more consonant to all the evidence of history, to say that the flux and reflux of Teutonic invaders at different periods, deposited this back-water of barbarians; who have no better title to the denomination they have assumed, than the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex have to a Belgic, or those of Suffolk to a Danish origin.

"It should seem, that the fidelity with which they served the lords, to whom they became subject, had won from these petty tyrants many privileges at an early period of modern Italian story, and there exist authentic monuments of those accorded them by the Viscontis and Scaligers. They did not experience less indulgence from the Venetian republic on falling under her dominion; for, though they were subjected as to many points, to the provincial government of the circle in

which they lay, they in many other respects legislated for themselves, and may be said to have had a parliament of their own, whose place of sittings is still to be seen in the town of Asiago. It will, however be scarcely necessary to add, that the Sette Comuni lost their privileges on being subjected to the yoke of Austria. They are now entirely subjected to the provincial government of Vicenza."

[*To be continued.*]

*Travels in Canada and the United States*, in 1816 and 1817, By Lieut.

Francis Hall, 14th Light Dragoons, H. P. 8vo. 14s. with a map. Longman and Co. London, 1818.

Mr. Hall is a lively and pleasing writer, whose remarks sometimes degenerate into flippancy, but who has collected a rich harvest of curious and amusing anecdote, as well as of interesting information, relative to the countries he has described. And he has taken notice of many particulars, which preceding travellers in the United States have either passed in silence, or had not similar opportunities of ascertaining.

Our author quitted England on the 20th of January, 1816, and arrived at New York, early in March, whence he proceeded through Albany to Canada. As this part of his route is well known to most readers, we shall not detain them by extracting any of his descriptions of New York and other places that are familiar to them, but shall confine our selections to such circumstances as are not generally known. The following is part of his character of the Americans, which is by no means over-charged.

"One table for meals is stage-coach fare even in England: one bed-room, containing a dozen beds, may be tolerated in a country new to the luxuries of travelling; but the spirit of sociality is a little excessive, when, as I have been told, it enjoins the traveller to halve his bed with whoever arrives too late to procure one for himself. I had often occasion to observe, the Americans have no idea of a

private chit-chat betwixt two persons. I several times fancied myself engaged tête-à-tête, when on raising my eyes, I have found a little circle formed round us, fully prepared with reply, rejoinder, or observation, as opportunity might occur: let me, however, add without any intention of rudeness: Impertinence I never met with, though they have sometimes rather a startling plainness in their manner of conveying their sentiments. On our arrival at Poughkeepsie, a plain man stepped from the crowd round the inn-door, and addressing himself to the gentleman I was accompanying, (who had been appointed to the administration of Lower Canada,) wished him joy of his arrival, congratulated him on the peace between the two nations, and concluded by hoping he would not follow the examples of his predecessor; a kind of schooling, to which I believe their own rulers are no strangers. In fact, the art of government, that tremendous state engine, is no mystery here; both men and measures are canvassed with equal freedom; and setting aside the bias of party feeling, with a degree of good sense and information, most probably unique in the mass of any nation on earth. The late war was spoken of with equal detestation by all parties; and so far did they seem from assuming any credit for engaging in it, that each party most studiously shifted the odium to the other. I could perceive none of that rancour against the English which some Englishmen seem anxious to discover.\* Individually I met with all civility from all parties; I observed, indeed, among some of the shop-keepers of New York, an indifference towards their customers, more resembling the listlessness of the Portuguese, than the polite alacrity of a London tradesman; but I have no reason to think we came in for a greater share of it from being Englishmen: the want of competition produces the same effect, both on the tradesman and inn-keeper, to whom it gives an air of independence, very commonly attributed to much profounder causes.

\* It is a curious circumstance that, while we accuse them of favouring the French, French writers invariably attack them for their rooted, and, as they deem it, blind partiality to the English. Vide Volney, Beaujour, &c.

The inn-keepers of America, are, in most villages, what we vulgarly call, "topping men," field officers of militia, with good farms attached to their taverns, so that they are apt to think, what, perhaps in a newly settled country, is not very wide of the truth, that travellers rather receive, than confer a favour by being accommodated at their houses. They always give us plentiful fare, particularly at breakfast, where veal-cutlets, sweetmeats, cheese, eggs, and ham, were most liberally set before us. Dinner is little more than a repetition of breakfast, with spirits instead of coffee. I never heard wine called for; the common drink is a small cyder; rum, whiskey, and brandy, are placed on the table, and the use of them left to the discretion of the company, who seem rarely to abuse the privilege. Tea is a meal of the same solid construction with breakfast, answering also for supper. The daughters of the host officiate at tea and breakfast, and generally wait at dinner. Their behaviour is reserved in the extreme, but it enables them to serve as domestics, without losing their rank of equality with those on whom they attend. To judge from the books I frequently found lying about, they are well-educated; the landlord of an inn at Waterford was very particular in inquiring of a gentleman who was with me, for the most accomplished schoolmistress of New York, with whom to place his daughter; the same man, after shrewdly commenting on the conduct of some of the first political characters of the country, summed up his eulogium on his favourite, by saying, "I make no objection to his lying and intrigues, for all politicians will do the same." I cannot pretend to say how far this is practically true in America, but I have reason to think the sentiment at least too general. The spirit of speculation, in all professions of life, seems to go far towards weakening the finer feelings of political honour and integrity. The indolent habits of the Spaniard are thought to be favourable to the fidelity and honour observable in all his transactions; the commercial activity of the Chinese degenerates into knavish trickery. It is for the Americans to consider, to which extreme they are verging, and to remember above all, that the vital spirit of repub-

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licanism is virtue—but this is going deeper than I have any pretension to do at present; I have seen but a little portion of the mere surface.

"An English traveller is frequently surprised to find the highest magistrates and officers of the nation travelling by the same conveyances, sitting down at the same table, and joining in conversation with the meanest of the people; borrowing from his own prejudices of rank, he is apt to fancy all the great world amusing themselves in masquerade. I entered, casually, in conversation, on board the steam boat, with a man whose appearance seemed to denote something betwixt the shop-keeper and farmer, though his conversation marked him superior to both. He was the high sheriff of a county. I remember, among other observations, his remarks on the unhappy condition of the greater part of emigrants into America, particularly the poorer Irish, who are induced by flattering representations to strain every effort to procure a passage to New York, or some sea-port town, where they are left in total ignorance, both of the country most fit to settle in, and of the means of getting to it, until their little stock is either wasted by delay, or plundered by sharpers, and themselves reduced to beggary, or the lowest drudgery of society.\* It is very rare to find a native American begging, or indeed to find any condition resembling beggary throughout the States, except in the sea-port towns, in which these naked wanderers are collected."

Mr. Hall's account of Canada is dispatched in little more than one hundred pages. He has briefly described the prominent features of the country through which he passed, and has given, upon the whole, a pleasing view of that province and its inhabitants.

The following character of the French Canadians, we think, will be read with interest.

"After quitting the neighbourhood of Montreal, we see little of the French Canadian; he is succeeded by settlers of a

\* I have heard Americans complain, that almost all their crimes and misdemeanors are committed by persons of this description,

character very different; and with whom he is generally placed in humiliating contrast. He gains little by travellers; few enter his cottage, or inquisitively scan the character of an ignorant and superstitious race, who aspire to little more than to walk in the steps of their priests, and forefathers. Certainly if intellectual power be the sole measure of human merit, their's lies in little compass.—Ignorant they unquestionably are, though I doubt whether they have a right to such extreme pre-eminence in this respect, as Englishmen are usually liberal enough to assign them: Schools are common through the Province, and the number of colleges seems proportioned to the population: the gentry and tradesmen appear not much inferior in information, to the country gentlemen and tradesmen of wiser nations; and if the share of the peasant's intellect exceeds not much that of the ox he drives, he may claim fellowship in this respect, with the peasant of almost every country on the globe, except the United States. He is certainly superstitious, that is, he believes all his priest tells him—no great peculiarity. Let not, however, those qualities be overlooked, which give a grace to his poverty, sweeten the cup of his privations, and almost convert his ignorance into bliss.—Essentially a Frenchman, he is gay, courteous and contented: If the rigors of a Canadian climate have somewhat chilled the overflowing vivacity derived from his parent stock, he has still a sufficient portion of good spirits, and loquacity, to make his rulers, and neighbours seem cold and silent: To strangers and travellers, he is invariably civil, seeming to value their good-work beyond their money: He is reckoned parsimonious, because all his gains arise from his savings: He is satisfied with the humblest fare, and his utmost debauch never exceeds a “coup” of rum, and pipe of tobacco, taken with a dish of gossip, the only luxury in which he can be accounted extravagant. The influence of the priests is probably injurious, as it affects mental improvement, beneficial with respect to morals. Religion, or rather superstition, and morality, are so blended in the mind of the Canadian, that were the former shaken, considerable time must elapse before any basis could be raised on which to

found the latter. At present, great crimes are almost unknown, and petty offences are rare; I have indeed heard the lower classes accused of a propensity to pilfer, but I am inclined to think, few instances of this kind occur, except from the pressure of extreme want. The late war, by calling out a considerable proportion of the population to serve in the militia, has produced an evident change in the manners of the young men: I always found two invariable symptoms of a man's having *served*; a little more intelligence, and a great deal more knavery. But if the war did not mend their morals, it certainly raised their character: They exhibited a high degree of courage in the field, and an affectionate zeal towards their governor, whom they believed their friend: a striking instance of this occurred early in the war. While Sir George Prevost was at Montreal, a body of several hundred peasants, from the remotest settlements of the province, came to wait on him; each man was armed with whatever weapon he could procure on the spur of the occasion, and all were clothed and provisioned for immediate service: An old man, who had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, was at their head, who thus addressed Sir George: “My general, we heard you were in difficulty, and have marched to your assistance; I have served myself, and though an old man, do not think I am quite incapable of duty.”—Sir George, strongly affected with this instance of attachment, accepted their services, and they acted as a separate body during the whole of the campaign.

“The Canadians bear a considerable antipathy to the Americans, whom they denominate, “*Sacres Bastonnais*.”\* I believe it to arise principally from religious prejudices; in proof of which, there is a striking anecdote related in the life of Franklin, who made an attempt to bring them over to the revolutionary cause. At this day, even the better informed among them are fully persuaded that the American government is constantly plotting their ruin, and the destruction of the mighty city of Quebec. I was witness to a curious exemplification of this feeling: A young Canadian, by no means illiterate,

\* *Bostonese*. Inhabitants of Boston.

informed me one morning, with a very grave face, that a tremendous plot had been discovered—to destroy the whole city by blowing up the powder magazine; that a train had been found ready laid, and no doubt existed of an American's being at the end of it. I took the trouble to trace the source of this report, and found it to originate in an order to mend a broken door belonging to the magazine. A fire never happens in the town, (and they happen very often,) but the "*Bastonnais*" are the incendiaries.—Petty quarrels betwixt the natives and the Vermontese keep this feeling alive; and the English may well say of it, in the words of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "Tis a pretty quarrel as it is, and explanation would spoil it."

Re-entering the United States, Mr. Hall proceeded in a southerly direction through the western country of New York, by the Niagara Frontier to Philadelphia. The present state of the celebrated falls of Niagara is pleasingly described: and the general appearance of the country is represented as flourishing. The following account of the Mohawks, who are considered as the head of the six confederated tribes of Indians of the Grand River, communicates some particulars which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere.

"They (the Mohawks) were strongly attached to the British interest, and first followed Sir William Johnson into Canada, under their chieftain, "the Monster Brandt." The Monster had, however, some good qualities. He accustomed his people to the arts of civilized life, and made farmers of them. He built a church, and translated one of the Gospels into the Mohawk language; for, like Clovis, and many of the early Anglo-Saxon and Danish Christians, he contrived to unite much religious zeal with the practices of natural ferocity. His grave is to be seen under the walls of his church. I have mentioned one of his sons: he has also a daughter living, who would not disgrace the circles of European fashion: her face, and person are fine and graceful: she speaks English, not only correctly, but elegantly; and has, both in her speech and manners, a softness approaching to Oriental langour: she re-

tains so much of her own dress as to identify her with her people, over whom she affects no superiority, but seems pleased to preserve all the ties, and duties of relationship. She held the infant of one of her relations to the font, on the Sunday of my visit to the church. The usual church, and baptismal service was performed by a Dr. Aaron, an Indian, and an assistant priest; the congregation consisted of sixty or seventy persons, male and female: many of the young men were dressed in the English fashion, but several of the old warriors came with their blankets, folded over them, like the drapery of a statue; and in this dress, with a step and mien of quiet energy, more forcibly reminded me of the ancient Romans than some other inhabitants of this continent, who have laid claim to the resemblance. Some of them wore large silver crosses, medals, and other trinkets, on their backs and breasts; and a few had bandeaus, ornamented with feathers. Dr. Aaron, a grey-headed Mohawk, had touched his cheeks and forehead with a few spots of vermilion, in honour of Sunday: he wore a surplice, and preached at considerable length; but his delivery was unimpassioned and monotonous in the extreme. Indian eloquence decays with the peculiar state of society to which it owed its energy.

"The Mohawk village stands on a little plain, looking down upon the Grand river; upon the alluvion of which the inhabitants raise their crops, chiefly of Indian corn. Their houses are built of logs, rudely put together, and exhibiting externally a great appearance of neglect, and want of comfort. Some few are in a better condition: the house belonging to Brandt's family resembles that of a petty English farmer; Dr. Aaron's was neat and clean. The Doctor, who had been regularly ordained, and spoke very good English, told me the village had been injured much by the war, which had put a stop to its improvements, and dispersed the inhabitants over the country. This is probable enough: the Indians advance towards civilized life with a forced motion, and revert to habits of warfare, and wandering, with a natural rebound. The Cayugas seem to have made less progress than the Mohawks, towards domestic ac-



commodation: the fire is still in the middle of their dwellings: the earth, or a block of wood, suffices for chair, and table; and planks, arranged round the walls, like cabin births, form their beds. They seemed very cheerful, though with little reason; for their crop of Indian corn, which they were now drying and husking, had been spoiled by premature frost, and in common with all the other Indians of the settlement, their only resource against starvation, was the British Commissariat. They confine themselves to the cultivation of Indian corn, because it requires little labour, and of that sort which may be performed by women; the consequence is, that a single frosty night strikes them with famine, or at least throws them for support upon the magazine at Kingston. The evil and remedy proceed from the same source: an habitual dependance on our bounty destroys, by rendering needless, all exertion towards self-support. But from the system of Indian tutelage results the necessity of guardianship, that is, of the Indian department, through which some thousands of the public money are annually filtered: plentiful harvests on the Grand River would destroy golden crops of place and patronage.

"I had little opportunity of observing their manners and character. It may be conjectured that European intercourse is fast obliterating the characteristic features of their former social system. Their increased knowledge of our arts, and enjoyments, has been probably followed by a proportionate increase of wants, and desires, and these, by the usual accession of their concomitant passions. It is likely they are less brave, less temperate, less sagacious, and less ardent in their social affections, than their woodland ancestors; but also less cruel and revengeful, more selfish, and more religious. In the vicinity of their settlements they have the character of being inoffensive neighbours, and of living peaceably among themselves, except when under the occasional influence of intoxication. Their manners seemed to me remarkable for nothing so much as for that quiet self-possession, which constitutes the reverse of vulgarity. Their women, before strangers, are extremely timid: most of those who lived

at any distance from the church, came mounted, with their husbands walking by their sides; a symptom, perhaps, that the sex is rising among them into an European equality of rights, and enjoyments.

"The whole of the settlements are reckoned to furnish about five hundred warriors, to our Government. These, if not the best, are certainly the dearest of our allies: beside the support of themselves and their families during the war, several thousands are expended annually in cloathing, and nick-nacks, under the name of presents. Every accidental loss, from failure of crops, or other disasters, they are in the habit of expecting should be made good by the liberality of their "Great Father," whose means and generosity they are well disposed to consider as unbounded; an idea which his agents are little careful to repress. During the late war they behaved with the cautious courage of German auxiliaries, evidently considering it their first interest to spare themselves, their second, to serve their father; a mode of conduct which was nearly resented by the more enterprising warriors, of the West, who had taken up the hatchet from a strong feeling of necessity, and hatred to the encroachments of the Americans. Among these, the most distinguished was Tecumseh, a Shawnee chieftain, whose courage and commanding talents recommended him, early in the war, not only to the notice, but to the personal esteem, and admiration of Sir Isaac Brock.\* Tecumseh perceived the necessity of a general Indian confederacy, as the only permanent barrier to the dominion of the States. What he had the genius to conceive, he had the talents to execute: eloquence, and address, courage, penetration, and what in an Indian is more remarkable than these, undeviating temperance. Under better auspices, this Amphictyonic league might have been

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\* The General, one day, presented him with the sash he had worn on his own person. Tecumseh received it with great emotion, and begged the General to consider, that if he refrained from wearing it himself, it was from an anxiety to prevent the jealousy, which such an honour conferred on a young chieftain, might excite, among the older Indian captains; but that he would send it to his family, to be preserved as an eternal memorial of his father's friendship.

effected; but after the death of his friend and patron, he found no kindred spirit with whom to act; but stung with grief and indignation, after upbraiding, in the bitterest sarcasms\*, the retreat of our forces, he engaged an American detachment of mounted riflemen, near the Moravian village, and having rushed forward, singly, to encounter their commanding officer, whom he mistook for General Harrison, he fell by a pistol ball. The exultations of the Americans on his death, afford unerring, because unintended evidence of the dread his talents had inspired.†

The present state of Philadelphia is discussed in four sections, which treat on its architecture, fine arts, society, goal and penal code. At Washington, which may be considered as the capital of the American Union, our traveller made some stay, and attended some of the deliberations of the congress.

"Strangers who intend staying some days in a town, usually take lodgings at a boarding-house, in preference to a tavern: in this way, they obtain the best society the place affords; for there are always gentlemen, and frequently ladies, either visitors or temporary residents, who live in this manner to avoid the trouble of house-keeping. At Washington, during the sittings of Congress, the boarding-houses are divided into messes, according to the political principles of the inmates, nor is a stranger admitted without some introduction, and the consent of the whole company. I chanced to join a democratic

\* "I compare," said he, speaking of the author of this retreat, "our father to a fat white dog, who in the season of prosperity carries his tail erect on his back, but drops it betwixt his legs, and flies at the approach of danger." On another occasion, when by way of pacifying his remonstrances with a metaphor, in the Indian manner, our commander professed his readiness to lay his bones by his side, "Tell the dog," said the angry warrior, "he has too much regard for his carcass, to lay his bones any where."

† The officer who shot him was a Colonel Johnson, who had been himself severely wounded the moment before. Tecumseh bore a personal enmity to General Harrison, to whom he attributed the slaughter of his family; and vowed that when they met, one of them should be left on the field.

mess, and name a few of its members with gratitude, for the pleasure their society gave me:—Commodore Decatur and his lady, the Abbé de Correa, the great botanist and plenipotentiary of Portugal, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy Board, known as the author of a humorous publication, entitled "*John Bull and Brother Jonathan*," with eight or ten members of Congress, principally from the Western states, which are generally considered as most decidedly hostile to England, but whom I did not on this account find less good-humoured and courteous. It is from thus living in daily intercourse with the leading characters of the country, that one is enabled to judge with some degree of certainty of the practices of its government; for to know the paper theory is nothing, unless it be compared with the instruments employed to carry it into effect. A political constitution may be nothing but a cabalistic form, to extract money and power from the people; but then the jugglers must be in the dark, and "no admittance behind the curtain." This way of living affords too the best insight into the best part of society; for if in a free nation the depositaries of the public confidence be ignorant, or vulgar, it is a very fruitless search to look for the opposite qualities in those they represent; whereas if these be well informed in mind and manners, it proves at the least an inclination towards knowledge and refinement, in the general mass of citizens, by whom they are selected. My own experience obliges me to a favorable verdict in this particular. I found the little circle into which I had happily fallen, full of good sense and good humour, and never quitted it without feeling myself a gainer on the score, either of useful information or social enjoyment.

"The President, or rather his lady holds a drawing-room weekly, during the sitting of Congress. He takes by the hand those who are presented to him; shaking hands being discovered in America to be more rational and manly than kissing them. For the rest, it is much as such things are every where, chatting, and tea, compliments and ices, a little music, (some scandal, I suppose, among the ladies,) and to bed. Nothing in these assemblies more attracted my notice, than

the extraordinary stature of most of the western members; the room seemed filled with giants, among whom, moderately sized men crept like pigmies. I know not well, to what the difference may be attributed, but the surprising growth of the inhabitants of the western states is matter of astonishment to those of the Eastern, and of the coast line generally. This phenomenon, which is certainly a considerable stumbling-block to the Abbé Raynal's theory, may probably be resolved into the operation of three positive causes, and one negative, namely, plentiful, but simple food, a healthy climate, constant exercise in the open air, and the absence of mental irritation. In a more advanced stage of society, luxurious and sedentary habits produce in the rich that enfeeblement of vitality, which scanty food, and laborious and unwholesome occupations bring upon the poor. The only persons to be compared with these Goliaths of the West, were six Indian chiefs from Georgia, Chactaws or Chickasaws, who having come to Washington on public business, were presented at Mrs. Maddison's drawing-room. They had a still greater appearance of muscular power than the Americans; and while looking on them, I comprehended the prowess of those ancient knights, whose single might held an army in check, "and made all Troy retire."

"The sittings of Congress are held in a temporary building, during the repair of the Capitol: I attended them frequently, and was fortunate enough to be present at one interesting debate on a change in the mode of Presidential elections: most of the principal speakers took a part in it: Messrs. Gaston, Calhoun and Western in support of it; Randolph and Grosvenor against it. The merits of the question were not immediately to be comprehended by a stranger, but their style of speaking was, in the highest degree, correct and logical, particularly that of Mr. Western of New Hampshire, whose argumentative acuteness extorted a compliment from Mr. Randolph himself, "albeit unused to the complimenting mood." Mr. Grosvenor, both in action and language, might be considered a finished orator, as far as our present notions of practical oratory extend. Mr. Randolph, whose political

talents, or rather political success, is said to be marred by an eccentric turn of thought, which chimes in with no party, seems rather a brilliant than a convincing speaker; his elocution is distinct and clear to shrillness, his command of language and illustration seems unlimited; but he gave me the idea of a man dealing huge blows against a shadow, and wasting his dexterity in splitting hairs: his political sentiments are singular: he considers the government of the United States as an elective monarchy; "Torture the constitution as you will," said he, in the course of the debate, "the President will elect his successor, and that will be his son whenever he has one old enough to succeed him." No expressions are used, either of approbation or the contrary; whatever may be the opinion of the House, the most perfect attention may be given to each member; nor, however long he may speak, is he ever interrupted by those indications of impatience so common in our House of Commons. This may reasonably be accounted for by supposing, that their average speeches are, in themselves better; or more agreeably, by conjecturing that the American idea of excellence is put at a lower standard than our own. Both the talents, however, and behaviour of the members, seem worthy of the government, and of what America is, and may be. Their forms of business and debate nearly resemble those of our parliament; always excepting wigs and gowns, a piece of grave absurdity well omitted: for 'tis surely an odd conceit, to fancy the dignity of the first officers of States attached to, or supported by, large conglomeration of artificial hair."

A considerable part of Mr. Hall's volume is appropriated to the State of Virginia. At Monticello, he met with a hospitable reception from Mr. Jefferson the late President of the United States.

"I found Mr. Jefferson tall in person, but stooping and lean with old age, thus exhibiting that fortunate mode of bodily decay, which strips the frame of its most cumbersome parts, leaving it still strength of muscle and activity of limb. His deportment was exactly such as the Marquis de Chastellus describes it, above thirty years ago; "At first serious, nay even

cold," but in a very short time relaxing into a most agreeable amenity; with an unabated flow of conversation on the most interesting topics, discussed in the most gentlemanly, and philosophical manner. I walked with him round his grounds, to visit his pet trees, and improvements of various kinds: during the walk, he pointed out to my observation a conical mountain, rising singly at the edge of the southern horizon of the landscape: its distance he said, was forty miles, and its dimensions those of the greater Egyptian pyramid; so that it accurately represents the appearance of the pyramid at the same distance; there is a small cleft visible on its summit, through which, the true meridian of Monticello exactly passes: its most singular property, however, is, that on different occasions it looms or alters its appearance, becoming sometimes cylindrical, sometimes square, and sometimes assuming the form of an inverted cone. Mr. Jefferson had not been able to connect this phenomenon with any particular season, or state of the atmosphere, except, that it most commonly concurred in the forenoon. He observed, that it was not only wholly unaccounted for by the laws of vision, but that it had not as yet engaged the attention of philosophers, so far as to acquire a name; that of *looming*, being in fact, a term applied by sailors, to appearances of a similar kind at sea. The blue Mountains are also observed, to loom, though not in so remarkable a degree.\*

"It must be interesting to recall and preserve the political sentiments of a man who has held so distinguished a station in public life as Mr. Jefferson. He seemed to consider much of the freedom and happiness of America, to arise from local circumstances. "Our population, he observed, "has an elasticity, by which it would fly off from oppressive taxation." He instanced the beneficial effects of a free government in the case of New Orleans, where many proprietors who were in a state of indigence under the dominion of Spain, have risen to a sudden wealth, solely by the rise in the value of land, which followed a change of government.

\* Vide for a more detailed account of this phenomenon in Notes on Virginia, p. 122.

Their ingenuity in mechanical inventions, agricultural improvements, and that mass of general information to be found among Americans of all ranks and conditions, he ascribed to that ease of circumstances, which affords them leisure to cultivate their minds, after the cultivation of their lands was completed.—In fact, I have frequently been surprised to find mathematical and other useful works in houses which seemed to have little pretention to the luxury of learning. Another cause, Mr. Jefferson observed, might be discovered in the many court and county meetings, which brought men frequently together on public business, and thus gave them habits both of thinking and expressing their thoughts on subjects, which in other countries are confined to the consideration of the privileged few. Mr. Jefferson has not the reputation of being very friendly to England: we should, however, be aware, that a partiality in this respect, is not absolutely the duty of an American citizen; neither is it to be expected that the policy of our government should be regarded in foreign countries, with the same complacency with which it is looked upon by ourselves: but whatever may be his sentiments in this respect, politeness naturally repressed any offensive expression of them: he talked of our affairs with candour, and apparent good-will, though leaning, perhaps, to the gloomier side of the picture. He did not perceive by what means we could be extricated from our present financial embarrassments, without some kind of revolution in our government: on my replying, that our habits were remarkably steady, and that great sacrifices would be made to prevent a violent catastrophe, he acceded to the observation, but demanded, if those who made the sacrifices, would not require some political reformation in return. His repugnance was strongly marked to the despotic principles of Bonaparte, and seemed to consider France under Louis XVI. as scarcely capable of a republican form of government; but added, that the present generation of Frenchmen had grown up with sounder notions, which would probably lead to their emancipation."

Of the Virginian character, generally, Mr. Hall's impressions are not favourable.

"They seem, especially the plantation-bred Virginians, to have more pretension than good sense: the insubordination, in which they glory, both to parental and scholastic authority, produces, as might be expected, a petulance of manner and frothiness of intellect, very unlike what we may imagine of the old Romans, to whom, in their modesty, the Virginians affect to compare themselves.—Having given four Presidents to the United States, they are fain to suppose they have obtained a monopoly of genius, as well as of power, and hold in true regal disdain the honest simplicity of their Yankey brethren. These observations do not, however, apply to the inhabitants of the Upper Country, who seem to be generally a race of plain and industrious farmers, with both the sound sense, and unaffected manner, peculiar to this class of people throughout the Union.

"As the Virginians feel destined to govern, and as persuasion is a necessary instrument for this purpose, eloquence is their favourite study; but one of their countrymen is best able to describe their efforts and success:—'The people of this State insist upon it, that they have the patent right for making speeches. Eloquence, indeed, (of some sort or other) is almost the only road to fame and influence in the State. Every youth, of course, who has been led to believe that he has any talents at all, immediately turns his whole attention to the science of spouting. The consequence is, that the land is literally over-run with orators of all sorts and sizes, almost as numerous and noisy as the frogs in the plague of Egypt.—In the first place, we have the political spouters, who are found in every hole and corner of the favoured land; but particularly in the court-yard and tavern. The tavern, especially, seems to be a very favourite haunt of these young orators; whether it is that the long porch invites them by certain classical associations, from its resemblance to the schools of some among the ancient rhetoricians; or, rather, as others suppose, that the bar-room contains some secret stimulants of eloquence, more sovereign than all the precepts of Quintilian. It is, indeed, very amusing to hear one of these talking Jacks (as you may call them), when it has been proper-

ly screwed up, seated by the fire, and unwinding itself in long discourses upon liberty, the rights of man, the freedom of the seas, general suffrage, or something of that sort. Its whole conversation is one incessant harangue. Indeed, to speak strictly, it never converses at all; but declaims upon you without any reasonable allowance for the delicacy of your ears. And yet, really when it cocks its feet up against the mantle-piece, its favourite oratorical attitude, and lets out, as they call it, you can form no idea how eloquent it is.—Next in order to these comes the 'Fourth of July Orators,' or they would doubtless prefer to be styled, the Orators of the Human Race.' These men who set up once a-year (generally in very hot weather) to proclaim their independence with a loud voice, and abuse the British *en amore*. In fact, they sometimes carry their malice so far, as to vent their spite upon the very language they speak in, its unoffending parts of speech, and innocent rules of syntax, only because they are English, I presume. Nothing seems to be requisite for the perfection of these things, but a plenty of hard names, abuse against tyranny and oppression, a panegyric upon liberty, and five or six apostrophes to the dead heroes of the revolution; the whole accompanied with an entire new set of mouths and faces made on purpose for the occasion. Add to this, the words selected for this service must all be as long as possible, *sesquipedalia verba*; or tri-syllables at least; and none under that size should be received, any more than a man under six feet could have been admitted into the King of Prussia's tall regiment. I can only say of them, as poor *Desdemona* said of the mad speeches of her jealous husband,

"I understand a fury in the words; but  
"But not the words —"

\*But besides these engaging speakers, we have still another class of orators, called Slang-whangers, who are also sometimes known by the name of Stump-orators, from their generally choosing to deliver their harangues from the stump of a tree, or a horse-block, or some other appropriate place of this sort. For you must know, these are the men who undertake to regulate elections, and to change



the votes in the court-yard, before the opening of the poll. I have observed they are all passionately fond of the word Republican; which seems to comprise all the excellence of oratory in itself, and is generally looked upon as a very good substitute for both reason and common sense."

[To be concluded in our next.]

### Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress:

with a preface, notes and appendix:

By one of the Fancy, 8vo. 5s. 6d. Longman and Co. London, 1819.

Though not announced in the title, it is impossible not to ascribe this *jeu d'esprit* to the facetious author of the "Twopenny Post Bag," and the "Letters from the Fudge Family,"—Mr. Thomas Moore. Having established his claim to rank with our most valued poets, he now chooses "*desipere in loco*;" and having, with a master's hand patronized the dazzling splendours of the gorgeous palaces of the East, he has now described with equal force the *flashy* brilliancy of his newly-adopted haunt, the Finish. Sated with sweets, and tired of roaming over

"The delightful province of the Sun," and inhaling the breathing odours of Paradise, the poet, having "on this fair mountain leave to feed," descends, and,

"Lighted earthward by a glance  
That just then broke from Morning's eyes,"  
is content to "batten on the moor" of coarse vulgarity, and inhale the whiffs of stale debauch which overpower the perfumes of the flowers of Covent-Garden. Often has Mr. Moore recorded his bitter displeasure against the illustrious head of our Government, and his principal advisers; but being, it appears, apprehensive that something offensive had been left unsaid which, in the new character of "One of the Fancy," he might utter with effect—and perhaps from an anxiety to shew that he can appear in the character of Thersites as much advantage as in that of Anacreon—he has presented us with Tom Crib's Memorial to the Congress of Europe. We do not discover

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any advantage which the author has gained by the assumption of this character, unless indeed it can be called one, that his attacks upon the royal object of his hatred, being directed chiefly against the size of his person, might be thought to be in very bad taste by the class of society to which Mr. Moore belongs, whereas they lose none of their force from such considerations when they come ostensibly from one of the St. Giles's fraternity. As a *jeu d'esprit*, however, the Memorial is spirited and entertaining; displaying much wit, which comes naturally from the author, and much learning, which for the sake of a few puns, one or two of which are very good, is forced somewhat awkwardly into the service, and is indeed the

"Rich armour worn in heat of day."

We here by no means intend to allude to the author's more rare proficiency in the Cant and Flash languages, which is most appropriately displayed, and will render the work highly valuable to the lexicographers of future ages.

The objects of the satire are chiefly persons for whom we, in common with the greater part of the nation, entertain unfeigned respect; they are wise and good men, but we do not object to a joke at their expense, notwithstanding. "Because they are virtuous shall there be no more cakes and ale?"

Besides the 'memorial,' from which we shall not make any extracts, there is an appendix containing sundry 'fancy' pieces, executed in the same style and spirit. One of these is a translation, from the fifth Book of the *Æneid*, of Virgil's description of the boxing, *alias* 'milling match' between Dares and Entellus: as our readers may like to see how the Roman bard appears, clothed in the 'fancy lay,' we shall select this part of Mr. Moore's volume for their perusal.

WITH daddles (1) high uprais'd, and *not* held  
back,  
In awful prescience of th' impending *thwack*,  
Both *Kiddes* (2) stood—and with *prelusive spar*,  
And light *manœuvring*, kindled up the war!

(1) Hands.

(2) Fellows, usually young fellows.

2 E

The One, in bloom of youth—a light-weight blade—

The Other, vast, gigantic, as if made,  
Express, by Nature for the hammering trade;  
But aged, (5) slow, with stiff limbs, totter<sup>ing</sup> much,

And lungs, that lack'd the bellows-*mes der's* touch.

Yet, sprightly to the Scratch both Buffers came,  
While ribbers rung from each resounding frame,  
And divers digs, and many a ponderous pelt,  
Were on their broad bread-baskets heard and felt.  
With roving aim, but aim that rarely miss'd,  
Round fugs and egles (4) flew the frequent fist;  
While showers of facers told so deadly well,  
That the crush'd jaw-bones crackled as they fell!  
But firmly stood ENTELLUS—and still bright,  
Though bent by age, with all THE FANCY's light,

Stopp'd with a skill, and rallied with a fire  
Th' Immortal FANCY could alone inspire!  
While DARES, shifting round, with looks of thought,

An opening to the Cow's huge carcass sought,  
(Like General PUESTON, in that awful hour,  
When on one leg he hopp'd to—take the Tower!)  
And here, and there, explor'd with active fin (5)  
And skilful feint, some guardless pass to win,  
And prove a boring guest when once let in.

And now ENTELLUS, with an eye that plann'd  
Punishing deeds, high rais'd his heavy hand;  
But, ere the sledge came down, young DARES  
spied

Its shadow o'er his brow, and slipp'd aside—  
So nimbly slipp'd, that the vain nobber pass'd  
Through empty air; and He, so high, so vast,  
Who dealt the stroke, came thundering to the ground!—

Not B—ck—on—himself, with bulkier sound, (6)

Uprooted from the field of Whiggish glories,  
Fell *souse*, of late, among the astonish'd Tories! (7)  
Instant the Ring was broke, and shouts and yells

From Trojan Flashmen and Sicilian Swells  
Fill'd the wide heav'n—while touch'd with grief  
to see

His pal, (8) well-known through many a lark  
and spree, (9)

Thus runly floor'd, the kind ACESSES ran,  
And pitying rais'd from earth the *gome* old man.  
Uncow'd, undanag'd, to the sport he came,  
His limbs all muscle, and his soul all flame.  
The memory of his milling glories past,  
The shame, that aught but death should see him  
grass'd,

(3) Macrobius, in his explanation of the various properties of the number Seven, says, that the fifth Hebdomas of man's life (the age of 35) is the completion of his strength; that therefore pugilists, if not successful, usually give over their profession at that time.

(4) Ears and eyes.

(5) Arm.

(6) As the uprooted trunk in the original is said to be "cava," the epithet here ought, perhaps, to be "hollower sound."

(7) I trust my conversion of the Erymanthian pine into his L—ds—p will be thought happy and ingenious. It was suggested, indeed, by the recollection that Erymanthus was also famous for another sort of natural production, very common in society at all periods, and which no one but Hercules ever seems to have known how to manage. Though even he is described by Valerius Flaccus as—"Erymanthi sudante pendere monstri."

(8) Friend.

(9) Party of pleasure and frolic.

All fir'd the veteran's pluck—with fury flush'd  
Full on his light-limb customer he rush'd,  
And hammering right and left, with ponderous swing, (10)

Ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the Ring---

Nor rest, nor pause, nor breathing-time was given,

But, rapid as the rattling hail from heav'n  
Beats on the house-top, showers of RANDAL's shot (11)

Around the Trojan's lugs flew, peppering hot!  
Till now AENEAS, fill'd with anxious dread,  
Rush'd in between them, and, with words well-bred,

Preserv'd alike the peace and DARES' head,  
Both which the veteran much inclin'd to break---  
Then kindly thus the punish'd youth bespake:  
"Poor Johnny Race! what madness could impel  
"Sorum a Flat to face so prime a Swell?"

"See'st thou not, boy, THE FANCY, heavenly Maid,

"Herself descends to this great Hammerer's aid,

"And, singling him from all her flash adorers,

"Shines in his hits, and thunders in his floorers?"

"Then, yield thee, youth,—nor such a spoony be,

"To think mere man can mill a Deity!"

Thus spoke the Chief—and now, the scrimmage o'er,

His faithful pals the done-up DARES bore  
Back to his home, with tottering gums, sunk heart,

And muns and noddle pink'd in every part, (12)

While from his gub the guggling claret gush'd,  
And lots of ginders, from their sockets crush'd,  
Forth with the crimson tide in rattling frag-  
ments rush'd!

Κορωνα ή κεφαλή σου, Απολλοφάντε, γράμματα,  
Η των σπυριοπων ευλαβειν τα κατω,  
Ουκ αν μαρμαρα τρυπηματα λαβα και ορθα,  
Γραμματα των λυρικων Αυδια και Θρυγλια.

(10) This phrase is but too applicable to the round hitting of the ancients, who, it appears by the engravings in Hieronimus de Art. Gymnast. knew as little of our straight forward mode as the uninitiated Irish of the present day. I have, by the by, discovered some errors in Mercialis, as well as in two other modern authors upon Pugilism (viz. Petrus Faber in his Agonisticon, and that indefatigable classic antiquary, M. Burette, in his "Memoire pour servir a l'Histoire du Pugilat des Anciens") which I shall have the pleasure of pointing out in my forthcoming "Parallél."

(11) A favourite blow of the Nonpareils, so called.

(12) There are two or three Epigrams in the Greek Anthology, ridiculing the state of mutilation and disfigurement to which the pugilists were reduced by their combats. The following four lines are from an Epigram by Lucilius, Lib. 2.

Literally, as follows: "Thy head, O Apollonophanes, is perforated like a sieve, or like the leaves of an old worn-eaten book; and the numerous scars, both straight and cross-ways, which have been left upon thy pate by the cestus, very much resemble the score of a Lydian or Phrygian piece of music." *Periaphrasitically*, thus:

Your noddle, dear Jack, full of holes like a sieve,  
Is so figur'd, and dotted, and scratch'd I declare,  
By your customers' fists, one would almost believe  
They had punch'd a whole verse of "The Wood-pecker" there!

It ought to be mentioned, that the word "punching" is used both in boxing and music-engraving.

*The Analysis of Human Nature*; or, an investigation of the means to improve the Condition of the Poor; and to promote the happiness of mankind in general; comprising, also, the progress and present state of political, moral, and religious society. By S. Phelps, author of a "Treatise on the importance of extending the British Fisheries." 8vo. 2 vols. £1 1s. Simpkin & Marshall, London, 1818.

[Concluded from p. 515.]

The education of Children is an object of the highest importance. The welfare of families, the preservation of States, and the happiness of Society, depend wholly upon the nature and principles of the education of youth. This momentous topic is treated at very considerable length by Mr. Phelps, who has brought to the discussion the same spirit of practical research and benevolent feeling, which characterize the first volume of his work. We select the following remarks on the system of tuition, which at present most generally prevails.

"Education, either among the poor or higher classes, does not consist in, or simply imply, reading, writing, or a knowledge of the arts and sciences; it implies a great deal more, and what is more to the purpose: it implies the fitting of youth, so as to conduct themselves in the world with honour and advantage, both to themselves and to others, and according to the rank which they may hold in society. The system of education now established in this country is excellent, so far as it regards the teaching of reading, writing, and accounts; but, perhaps, a great deal more might be done with respect to morality and religion, and in preparing youth according to the rank and situation in which they may be placed in public or private life.

"Youth, who have nothing to depend upon for their support but their labour, industry, and good conduct, should be instructed in the best way by which they

can perfect those views. Reading, writing, and arithmetic must now be necessary and useful to the lowest ranks of people; and a youth who has a natural genius for more learning, will generally afterwards, with these advantages, acquire it of his own accord. But no youth will acquire the habits of life fitted for his station, unless he be taught them; and this necessary part of his education is more difficult to be taught him than reading, writing, and arithmetic. The morals and manners of youth are, therefore, a more necessary and more valuable part of their education than either Greek or Latin; but, if a boy learn his book, little notice is in general taken of the remainder part of his tuition.

"The world cannot now be kept in ignorance; but youth will bend, either the right way or the wrong, according to the inclination that may be given them. The best lessons for youth are, to prepare their minds for the vicissitudes of life, and to show them the effects of good and evil conduct, in whatever situation and sphere they may happen to be placed. It is this study which seems to contribute most to the happiness of mankind, although it is that which appears to be the most neglected in the modern system of education.

"Nothing is more dangerous than to educate the youth of wealthy parents, and such as have great expectations, with those of humbler pretensions and prospects in life, unless both are educated under the same principles and discipline, and with perfect equality. But even then, the rich would naturally give notions to the poorer youth, which they ought not to possess; and the youth in humble life might narrow or lower the degree of character which ought to be supported in the rich, by confining and straitening the liberal notions which they ought to hold in estimation as the best recommendations of their elevated situation. But, notwithstanding, if both were educated in a strict line of rectitude, and taught that society requires of every man his services, according to his means, these lessons would do good to both, by approximating the two characters, which are generally separated by false notions of distinction. The rich youth would thereby be taught that, if his companion should prove a better man than himself, he will

be the most valued in society; and the poor youth would be taught that his deficiency in wealth may be made up to him, by emulation in his character.

"In human life there is certainly no struggle so hard as that of a man, without capital and connexions, contending against those who have both; but perseverance and prudence will often obtain what the want of them cannot even preserve, and thus the fluctuations which are seen in the affairs of men. A proper rule for conduct in life is, therefore, the best instruction that can be given to youth; and, although not the only essential, it is probably the most material part of education. Habits of prudence and industry are the best lessons to be given to those who must support themselves by their labour; and they are even necessary for those who may support themselves without them.

"The teaching of youth how to get their bread with honesty and industry, and how to conduct and comport themselves through the various trials and privations of life, are the most essential parts of the education of the lower orders of people. This is what is termed, by writers on political economy, "turning the physical powers of men to the best advantage;" and which applies to both sexes. The accumulation of wealth has been considered, by political economists, to depend nearly as much on female effort and prudence as those of men; for, although they have not so much to do with income, they have, in most cases, the greatest control over expenditure. Prudence and economy are therefore necessary lessons to be taught to both sexes, and to every rank and class of society.

"It has been said, that the practice in this country is, to make education expensive, but not to make it complete. Few people learn what they ought to learn, and most people learn what they ought never to know. Modern education is also said to elevate the minds of people above their situations; and that it only teaches them to hope for things which, probably, they can never obtain. And it may be well, if it can be so said and be confirmed, without the hazard of a discovery to the contrary, that modern education tends

more to debase than to elevate the human mind.

"The intention of correct education is, to refine, to improve, and to exalt the human character; but if the coarser and sterner principles of human nature should be thought preferable to those of civilization, and if ignorance should prove to be more conducive to human happiness than sublime intelligence, cultivated intellect, and the attainment of knowledge, there is certainly no better way of making people happy than by the neglect of education. But if man is to be made better, or to be considered as possessing more exalted powers than the brute, and if the mind is to be esteemed of more value than the body, it is correct education alone that can develop human excellence.

"It is however true, that a man of brutal manners will always be a brute, whatever may be his wisdom or understanding; but this only shows that one part of his education has been neglected; and even such a character is not so contemptible as an empty coxcomb, who appears certainly to savour most of the modern principle of education. If men, through habit or fashion, will condescend to assimilate themselves to the brute creation, the bear is certainly not the most amiable animal to imitate; but it is still more ridiculous to be bowing into a room with all the grimace of a monkey, and to be chattering with the loquacity and ignorance of an ape. True education, however, will show itself in a different way, by displaying the powers and dignity of the human mind; by exalting the man, rather than by suffering him to descend to the character of a brute."

The power and tendency of good or bad education cannot prove themselves more than in religion and politics. Mr. Phelps, after treating on this topic at some length, applies it especially to the little republic of Geneva. He remarks that

"At a time when the Bible and Missionary Societies are extending their influence in all parts of the world, and by their exertions communicating the knowledge of the Gospel to heathen and savage tribes, it is surprising to observe the great departure from the doctrines of Christianity

which prevails in what is termed civilized nations, and particularly in the church of Geneva; a church so interesting to every Protestant, as having been the cradle of the reformation. The reports lately given of the departure from the true faith, in the church of Geneva, do not appear to be derived from uncertain documents, or from the religious opinions of individual members of its body, but from recent public acts of the company of its pastors.

"1st. The ancient catechism of Geneva taught expressly the doctrine of the *divinity* of Jesus Christ. This catechism was withdrawn from that church some years ago, and its place has been recently supplied by another catechism, which maintains a guarded silence with respect to the divinity of Christ.

"2nd. In 1805, the company of pastors introduced into the churches of Geneva a new version of the Bible, in the publication of which they not only omitted the confession of faith of the reformed churches of France and Geneva, which had been prefixed to all their former Bibles, but they also made many very important alterations in the translation itself, particularly in parts relating to the divinity of Christ, to original sin, and to the personality and offices of the Holy Ghost. This version is still used in their churches.

"3rd. These acts were followed by another of a still less equivocal character, by which the pastors of Geneva endeavoured, as far as they were able, utterly to exclude from their churches the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. By a rule of their company, passed by them so recently as May 3, 1817, all candidates for holy orders are required solemnly to promise that they will abstain from preaching in the churches of the canton of Geneva on the following subjects:

"1st. On the manner in which the divine nature is united in the person of JESUS CHRIST.

"2nd. On original sin.

"3rd. On the manner in which *grace* operates, or on efficacious grace.

"4th. On predestination.

"This rule has been twice acted upon; a candidate has been refused ordination, and a minister has been prohibited from preach-

ing, for objecting to subscribe to it. These acts, however, although authorised by a great majority of *pastors*, leave no room for the exercise of that charity "which thinketh no evil," nor of that liberty of conscience which repels hypocrisy; but they render it too evident, that the present church of Geneva is essentially departed from the orthodox doctrines of its predecessors.

"It should be remembered that Geneva is a university, to which youth, from different parts of Europe, and particularly from the reformed church of France, are sent to be instructed in theology; and that the professors are chiefly, if not exclusively, chosen from the company of the pastors. Of this company, consisting of twenty-five persons, not more than five hold the orthodox faith. The remainder unite in opposing it. The consequence of this state of the church of Geneva, on the minds of the students, may be easily conceived. By far the greater number of them have imbibed the doctrines of their instructors, and by whose means the infection will, most probably, be carried into other churches and countries, and the evil be extensively diffused.

"Hac fonte derivata clades

"In patriam populumque fluxit?"

"Such is the force of education and example, to which the mind bends and yields, giving the broad ear to extraneous novelty, and closing its organ against the sounds of established truth. But this is neither orthodox, nor liberty of conscience, which knows no evil, nor the voice of nature; for "nature," as Aristotle observed, "works not after the niggardly fashion of Delphic cutlers, who can shape the same knife for various and often dissimilar purposes."

The chapters on government, the administration of government, and on Finance, are replete with information. From the latter we extract the following account of the rise, progress, and present state of the National Debt.

"According to the history of the public debt and revenue of this kingdom, from the time we had first recourse to the ruinous expedient of perpetual funding, the reduction of the public debt, in time of peace, has never borne any proportion



to its accumulation in time of war. It was by the war, which began in 1668, and was concluded by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, that the foundation of the present enormous debt of Great Britain was first laid. On the 31st December, 1697, the public debts of Great Britain, funded and unfunded, amounted to £21,515,740. A great part of those debts had been contracted upon short anticipations of the public revenue, and some part upon annuities for lives; so that before the 31st of December, 1701, or less than four years, those had been partly paid off, and partly reverted to the public the sum of £5,121,041; a greater reduction of the public debt than has ever been produced since that period, in so short a space of time. The remaining debt, therefore, amounted to only £16,394,701.

"In the war which began in 1702, and which was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht, the public debts were still more accumulated. On the 31st of December, 1714, they amounted to £53,681,076. The subscription into the South Sea fund, of the short and long annuities, increased the amount of the public debt, so that, on the 31st of December 1722, it amounted to 55,282,978*l*. The reduction of the debt began in 1723, and went on so slowly, that on the 31st of December, 1739, during seventeen years of profound peace, the whole sum paid off was no more than 8,328,354*l*. The capital of the public debt then remaining amounted to 46,954,623*l*.

"The Spanish war, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed, occasioned a further increase of the debt, which on the 21st of December, 1748, after the war had been concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to 78,293,313*l*. The most profound peace of seventeen years had, therefore, only reduced the national debt 8,328,354; a war of less than nine years increased it 31,338,689. During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off.

"In 1755, before the breaking out of the war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to 72,289,673*l*. On the 5th of January, 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to 122,603,336*l*. The unfunded debt was also stated at 13,927,589*l*; but the expence occasioned by the war did not end with its conclusion by peace, so that, though on the 5th of January, 1764, the funded debt was increased, partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt, to 129,586,789*l*. there still remained, according to the well-informed author of the *Considerations on the Trade and Finances of Great Britain*, an unfunded debt which was brought to account in that and the following year, of 9,975,017*l*. In 1764, therefore the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to that author, to 139,516,807*l*. The annuities for lives too, which had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1757, estimated at fourteen years purchase, were valued at 472,500*l*; and the annuities, for long terms of years, granted as premiums likewise in 1761 and 1762, estimated at twenty-seven and a half years purchase, were valued at 6,826,875*l*. Thus, during a peace of about seven years continuance, the prudent administration of Mr. Pelham was not able to pay off an old debt of six millions; during a war of nearly the same period of time, a new debt, of more than seventy-five millions, was contracted.

"On the 5th of January, 1775, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to 124,996,086*l*; the unfunded debt, exclusive of a large civil list debt, amounted to 4,150,236*l* making together 129,146,322*l*. According to this account, the whole debt paid off, during eleven years of profound peace, amounted only to 10,415,474*l*; and even this small reduction of debt was not all made from the savings out of the ordinary revenue of the state; several extraneous sums, altogether independent of that ordinary revenue, contributed towards it. Among these were, an additional shilling in the pound, land tax, for three years; two millions received from the East India Company; an indemnification for their territorial acquisitions; and,

one hundred and ten thousand pounds, received from the Bank, for the renewal of their charter.\* To these may be added, several other sums which, as they arose out of the war, should be deducted from the expence of it, namely, 690,449*l.*, the produce of French prizes; 670,000, composition for French prisoners; and, 95,500*l.* produced from the sale of *ceded islands*: making together, a total 1,455,949*l.* This sum, with other savings and means, of the same kind, amounted to more than five millions; so that the whole debt paid off during eleven years of peace, out of the savings of the ordinary revenue of the state, did not amount, upon an average, to more than half a million a year. The sinking fund, however, was considerably augmented during that peace, by the debt which was paid off, by the reduction of the redeemable four per cents to three per cents, and by the annuities which had fallen in; and it was supposed, at that time, that, if peace had continued, a million annually might have been spared out of it, in discharge of the debt.

"Then came on the American war, and at this time it was declared and generally believed, that the country could not support itself for seven years. However, it did support itself, and added to the public debt more than one hundred millions; so that, during a peace of eleven years, little more than ten millions of debt was paid off; during a war of seven years, an additional debt of more than one hundred millions was contracted. At the commencement of the American war, it was stated by one author, that it would be altogether chimerical to expect that the public debt should ever be completely discharged, by any savings which were likely to be made from the ordinary revenue of that time; and it appears that he was right, for there have been no proofs shown to the contrary; and it would have required a hundred years of profound peace to have accomplished it; instead of which, seven years from that period, involved

\* The Bank proprietors then paid one hundred and ten thousand pounds for a renewal of their charter, and now receive three millions a year for doing the public business; therefore, it was money well spent by them.

the country in an additional debt, which would have required another hundred years to discharge it by the same means.

"Another author, at that time, represented the public funds of the different indebted nations of Europe, particularly those of England, as the accumulation of a great capital, superadded to the other capital of the country, by means of which its trade was extended, its manufactures multiplied, and its lands cultivated and improved, much beyond what they could have been by means of that other capital only. This author is not named, but he was highly condemned, at that time, for the opinion he had delivered upon the subject. However, time has shown, that he also was perfectly right; for as our necessities have increased, so have our means. Who could have believed, except this unknown author, in the year 1775, when the country was considered to be undone, that the government of the country could increase the public debt six hundred millions more than it was at that time; that they could have the credit to borrow such a sum, or that the people could have the means or possibility of furnishing it? The proof is, that the industry of the country must have rapidly increased the capital of the country, during the war, otherwise this immense sum could not have been raised.

"What would the desponding writers of 1775 now say of paying off the public debt? If some writers are correct and can prove, as they assert, that the public debt promotes industry, it would, perhaps, be best never to pay it off; which agrees with the sentiments of most of the stockholders, and people of this country who feel the advantages of possessing stock and paying no taxes; but those who do not like taxes, and yet are obliged to pay them, are, most likely, of a different opinion. Most people like stock, and few like taxes; it is therefore, no wonder that most people, who have the means, vest their property in the former, which seems the only way to avoid the latter; but there seems to be something wrong in this system, which does not bear equally on all classes of people. It is a kind of political bribe against the industry of the country; or saying, in other words, if you

will lend government your money, you shall not be taxed; but if you lend it to other people, you must expect to pay taxes."

In the chapter on Colonization and Commerce, Mr. Phelps strenuously advocates freedom of trade, and urges the equity of the colonies contributing to the general support of the Empire.

"It is not natural that eighteen millions of people, composing the population of the United Kingdom, should bear the whole burden of taxes and expences, and leave above fifty millions of British subjects free, without contributing any part towards the support of the empire, at least if they have an equal participation of benefits. Every colony, or settlement, necessarily contributes, more or less, to increase the expence of the general government; and if it do not contribute its share towards defraying this expence, an unequal burden must fall upon the other part of the empire. It is, in fact, comparatively, but a small part of the community, and those least able to bear it, that endure the burdens of the whole British empire. If despotic governments have a sovereignty over the whole property of the people, they can only contribute according to their means; what they do not save the government cannot get. A free people called, should not be taxed upon a worse principle than this; but they certainly are in general, for whatever may be their privations, they must pay taxes.

"Colonies can be of no benefit, unless they contribute to the revenue, commerce, and industry of the parent state; but which they would always do, under proper regulations. Perhaps it might have been as well for this country, if it had never possessed any colonies, without better regulations. The American colonies, or the Americans, involved England in full forty millions of debt to protect them, and full one hundred millions, afterwards, in trying to keep them in subjection. We are now more valuable to each other, as friends, than we were as relations. If colonies cannot, or will not, contribute to the expences of the state that protects them, they had better be left to themselves. But necessity has no law: we have now an immense empire, an immense debt, and

an immense load of taxation, with an immense population; and it is not feeble means, or feeble efforts, that can support or relieve the one or the other.

"All colonies should naturally contribute to the general support of the empire; but they should have equal benefits and privileges, and become a united people. They should have their representatives in the senate, so as to have a general interest in the state; their rights should be every way equal, without distinction. Their industry, commerce, and property, should be encouraged and protected by the same laws, and they should all be equally concerned and benefited by the general welfare of the empire. Prosperity would grow up with such a system. A unity of interests would be formed, which no circumstances could divide. The surplus population of one part of the great empire would remove to the other, as circumstances or occasions may invite them; their mutual wants would be supplied, and thus a natural intercourse would be kept up, for the general benefit of all.

The two last chapters treat on the perceptions of sense, on the moral and social nature of man, on the powers of the human mind and intellect, the perfectibility of man, and the confirmation of a future state. We confess that we did not expect to find these topics in a work, expressly devoted to political economy; they are, however, treated with ability, though rather desultorily. We noticed several passages, which we could wish to have selected; but we have already extracted so largely, in the present as well as in the preceding number of our journal, that we have not room for any additional observations. Our object has rather been to invite attention to Mr. Phelps's very valuable work. More practical wisdom and less fanciful theory we have not often seen in any of the modern treatises on political economy.

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*Lectures on the Principal Evidences,*  
and the several dispensations of  
Revealed Religion; familiarly ad-  
dressed to young persons, with select

references to the most valuable Treatises on each subject. By W. Roby,

8vo. 8s. fine paper, 10s. Longman, and Co. London, 1819.

A benevolent and active concern for the rising generation, forms one distinguishing feature of the present times. The lowest classes have now the opportunity of receiving gratuitous instruction, sufficient to qualify them for the successful cultivation of their intellectual powers. An increasing disposition to read is the natural result; and this circumstance dictates the vast importance of furnishing youth with suitable books;—books that may inform their judgments, and captivate their minds, without depraving their hearts. Numerous publications, admirably adapted to these purposes, have of late years issued from the press: and Mr. Roby has added another to the number, which is well fitted to guard the minds of those, who, advancing to maturity, are ready to enter on the business of life, against the insidious arts of infidelity.

These Lectures were originally delivered from the pulpit, as weekly discourses. They are divided into four parts, embracing the evidences and dispensations of Revealed Religion in all their branches. Novelty of argument is not to be expected on a subject which has so often been discussed. The evidences adduced are treated in a clear, perspicuous, and attractive manner. Many pleasing anecdotes are incidentally introduced, illustrative of the author's arguments; and the value of his work is considerably enhanced by the insertion of judicious references to the most valuable treatises on each subject, for the information of those who may have the opportunity or the desire of prosecuting further inquiries. We should regard this work as a valuable accession to British Literature at any time; but it is peculiarly seasonable at the present crisis, when principles subversive of social order and religion are circulated through the medi-

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um of the press in the cheapest forms, and with the utmost assiduity.

*The blessedness of those who die in the Lord.*—A Sermon, delivered April 5th, 1818, at Ebenezer Chapel, Bristol, on the occasion of the death of Mr. James Bundy. By Thomas Wood. 8vo. 2s. Bristol, Printed: Longman and Co. London.

*A Biographical Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Mr. James Bundy,* whose active benevolence and Ministerial Fidelity, procured to him a large share of public confidence and much personal esteem. By Thomas Wood, 8vo. 2s. Bristol, printed: Longman and Co. London.

Funeral Orations were pronounced over the illustrious dead, among the Greeks and Romans: a similar practice has been adopted by Christians, and continues to this day. When confined to persons, whose lives have been distinguished for their benevolence, their piety, or other eminent virtues, we conceive this practice to be both useful and beneficial. The discourse under consideration is well adapted to display the happiness attending a life of true piety. The individual, who gave occasion to it, and of whom we have an interesting memoir, appears to have been a person of rare disinterestedness and uncommon benevolence. Rising from humble poverty, to affluent circumstances, he employed himself in various ways, in doing good; of which we have numerous pleasing instances. One of these we transcribe, as it suggests to those who have the means, a simple and efficacious mode of assisting the industrious poor.

“On Saturday evenings he regularly visited the market,—not as an idle observer, but to do good to the poor. If he beheld a poor person at a butcher's stall, inquiring the price of a piece of meat and then turning away for want of more money, he would call him back, ‘saying

what can you afford to give?' on being told how much, he would produce the additional sum, and purchase it for the poor man. He would then go in pursuit of other persons of the same description and assist them in like manner. Thus he spent the Saturday evenings, relieving promiscuously the wants of the poor, who, in return for his humanity and benevolence, offered up prayers and poured blessings upon him. After he had gone round distributing his bounty, he would then purchase pieces of meat for his own poor, or those indigent families whom he visited at their own houses. When he had finished this work of charity and labour of love, he would return home with a glad heart, and recount the blessings he enjoyed above others."

*Christian Missions*, an enlightened Species of Charity; or, a Vindication of the Policy and Expediency as well as Benevolence of the Royal Letter, authorising Subscriptions throughout the Kingdom in aid of the venerable Society for propagating the Gospel. Respectfully addressed to the Members of the Society, and to the Reverend the Clergy, who are about to plead its cause. By the Rev. S. C. Wilks, A. M. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons, London, 1819.

Mr. Wilks is already advantageously known to many of our readers as the Author of two volumes of valuable "*Christian Essays*."\* In the present well written tract he has successfully and ably vindicated the enlightened policy of *Christian Missions*. He observes with great truth that

"There was a time when to be liberal in alms-giving was considered as almost all that was necessary to constitute true charity. This period is gone by: the enlarged deductions of modern science, and the necessity of husbanding the resources of charity, with a view to the best application of them, have tended to bring to light the injurious effects of many schemes,

which were, doubtless, originally planned with a truly benevolent intention; so that there is danger lest, in the eagerness of discovery and reform, we revert to the opposite extreme, and learn to consider the efforts of Christian charity as of little or no importance, or even as positively injurious to the great family of mankind.

"It is true, perhaps, that never was the virtue of charity more extensive, or more popular, than at the present moment; yet it cannot but be evident, that, in the attempt to reduce what is naturally little more than an unguided impulse of the mind to a regular and enlightened system, there is danger of confining this Christian virtue in undue trammels, and of narrowing too much the sphere of its exertions. Warped either by incorrect ideas of political economy, or by false deductions from true premises, there are not wanting persons who decried almost every species of charity; who tell us, plainly, that the various plans pursued for the amelioration of the human race are useless, or even mischievous: that the world will ever remain what it has ever been; that the same, or nearly the same, measure of vice and want, of irreligion and misery, will always exist; that the efforts of charity only remove the burden from one to another; and that, in short, true wisdom dictates that we should leave the world where we found it, under the guidance of laws over which we can exercise no effectual controul.

"There are few persons, much acquainted with the present state of society, who have not occasionally to encounter arguments of this description; and that not only from men who are glad to exhibit their science as a cloak for their want of charity, but even from others, whose indifference to the necessities of their fellow-creatures is not the cause but the effect of their misapplied speculations;—men who would perhaps have been charitable, had they not taken up an unfounded opinion that charity is useless. Persons of these and similar descriptions naturally keep aloof from the various excellent institutions, which reflect so much honour upon this age and nation. Nor is this all: the patrons and friends of such institutions are viewed by them as persons whose affections are more expanded than their understandings, and who, in pursuing a local or partial object, are not aware of its general bearing upon the state of society, and of its ultimate effects upon the human race."

\* See an account of this Work in the *Literary Panorama*, Vol. VII. N. S. p. 596.



From the consideration of these circumstances, our author is led to define in what truly enlightened christian charity does consist, viz. that it springs from right motives, and consequently blesses the giver—that it also benefits the receiver,—and that it is not calculated to injure others. This definition is illustrated in various points of view, with much force and clearness of argument; and the author then proceeds to shew that the objects proposed by the various religious institutions, which do honour to British liberality and benevolence, fairly come under that definition.

The application of these arguments and considerations is then made to the cause of missions generally, and particularly to that Society, for whose benefit the royal letter (alluded to in the title page\*) has been obtained. The Course of Doctrine, which a Christian Missionary ought to inculcate, is next stated, with considerable eloquence and with fervent but rational piety. We have dwelt the longer on this pamphlet on account of its immediate interest, and also because of the claims which the Society, advocated by it, has upon the liberality of every one who is desirous of promoting the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow mortals.

*Letters from a Father to his Son*, in an Office under Government, including Letters on Religious Sentiment and Belief. By the Rev. H. G. White, A. M. fols. 8vo. 6s. 6d. Asperne, London, 1819.

The object which the eloquent Author of this impressive and well written volume had in view, in composing it, was the desire of promoting the welfare of a son, whom he was anxious to guard from the snares and temptations to which inexperienced youth are exposed on their entrance into public life, where the evil influence of bad example is too frequently found to bear down the resolves of virtuous intention, and to

surprise the best constituted mind into a surrender of its purest convictions of duty to certain habits of associated life, which, however tolerated by custom, are too apt to weaken the first principles of prudence, and to betray ingenuous youth into incautious compliance.

With this motive most of the letters, now under consideration, were written and inserted in a respectable contemporary journal,\* where we read them as they successively appeared, with much pleasure; and that pleasure has not been diminished on the re-perusal of them. The five last of the collection, are now added, for the first time, "from a consciousness" (says the author) "that all moral precept, as enforcing our obligations towards Society and ourselves, must be deprived of its most important support, if not blended with a religious sense of the relation in which we stand towards God."

Although this volume is chiefly designed for young men in public offices, it contains much important precept that is of *general application*. Every page breathes the solicitude of a father, anxious to promote the welfare of his son; and this circumstance imparts a tone of affectionate earnestness that cannot fail to make a deep impression on the minds of well disposed youth. We have not often met with so much practical wisdom, clothed in so pleasing a form; and we dismiss this handsomely printed volume, with our cordial recommendation of it as a valuable manual for young persons, who are just entering into public life.

*Edward and George; or Lessons from real life, for Children of early years.* 18mo. 2s. Darton and Co. London, 1818.

*The Promised Visit*: including an account of the various methods of manufacturing Paper in different coun-

\* See this Letter and a brief notice of this Society, in p. 744.

tries. To which are annexed fifty questions, with a view to impress the subject on the youthful mind. By the Author of the "Dew Drop." 18mo. 1s. 6d. Darton and Co. London, 1818.

*Winter Scenes*, to amuse and instruct the Rising Generation. By M. H. 18mo. 1s. 6d. Darton and Co. London, 1818.

These are very interesting and well written books; and are excellently adapted to convey instruction and amusement in the most pleasing form. They are each ornamented with an appropriate engraving, and will form an acceptable present to young persons.

## Literary Register.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on, or before the 19th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand or published for this department of the Work.*

### BOOKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

#### ARTS, FINE.

Thirty Views in Islington and Pentonville, from original drawings by Mr. Augustus Pagin, with concise descriptions of each subject, by E. W. Brayley; 4to.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is preparing a Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in Normandy, France, and Germany, in three volumes, to arrange with his Decameron.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell, a descendant of the family, will soon publish, *Memoirs of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell*, and of his sons Richard and Henry, with some original letters and other family papers.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, *Memoirs of John Tobin*, Author of "The Honey-moon," &c. &c. With two unpublished Plays and other Selections from his MSS. By Miss Benger, Author of *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, &c.

In the press, and will be published in a few weeks, in 1 vol 8vo. with a Portrait, *An Account of the Life of James Crichton of Cluny*, commonly called the admirable Crichton; with Notes, and an Appendix of Original Papers. By Patrick Frazer Tytler, F. R. S. E.

The Rev. J. Evans, of Islington, has on the eve of publication, his *Memoirs of the Rev. William Richards, L.L.D.* with some Account of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and first assertor of complete Religious Liberty in the United States of America. The work is inscribed to the Marquis of Lansdown.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Harrington, Author of *Fire and Planetary Life*, from which all the new and improved Nautical Tables have been taken, has in the press, and will publish shortly, *An extension of his Important Theory and System of Chemistry*, elucidating all the phenomena, without one single anomaly.

#### HISTORY.

*Annals of Scotland*, from the Accession of Malcolm III, in the year 1057, to the Accession of the House of Stewart, in the year 1371. To which are added, Tracts relative to the History and Antiquities of Scotland. By Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes, 3rd edition, in 3 vols. 8vo.

#### MEDICINE.

Dr. Bateman will soon publish, *Reports on the Weather and Diseases of London*, from 1804 to 1816, comprising practical remarks on their causes and treatment.

Mr. W. A. Pearkes is printing, *Popular Observations on the Diseases incident to Literary and Sedentary Persons*, with hints for their prevention and cure.

Dr. F. Swediaur is printing, a Treatise on the Symptoms, Effects, and Nature of the Treatment of Syphilitic Disorders.

Preparing for publication, *An Essay on the Diagnosis, Morbid Anatomy, and Treatment of the Diseases of Children*; by Marshall Hall, M. D. F. R. S. E. &c.

#### MISCELLANIES.

In the press and speedily will be published, a new edition, corrected throughout, of *Grey's Memoria Technica*, to which is added, Dr. Lowe's Table of Mnemonics, in 1 vol. 12mo.

A new edition of *Debrett's Baronetage of England*, corrected and continued to the present Time.

New Italian Journal.—*L'Ape Ataliana a Londra*. Giornale per le colte persone della Gran Bretagna e d'Italia, in 8vo.

A Number will appear regularly on the 15th and 30th of each Month. The Price to Subscribers for Three Months will be 2s. each Number, to Non-subscribers 3s. Numbers I. and II. have already appeared.

In a few days will be published in 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. Hints on the Sources of Happiness, addressed to her Children by a Mother, Author of "Always Happy," &c.

John Gamble, Esq. Author of Irish Sketches, &c. &c. will shortly publish, Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a Series of Letters written in the year 1818.

Mr. Partington of the London Institution is preparing materials for a History of that Establishment, with plates, &c. to which will be prefixed a Biographical Memoir of the late Professor Porson, with Anecdotes, Jeux d'esprit, &c. to be entitled Parsoniana.

Shortly will be published, in demy 12mo. The Wandering Jew, being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men at different periods since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, in a narrative supposed to have been written by that mysterious character.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

The eleventh volume of Dr. Shaw's Zoology will appear in a few days.

Dr. W. E. Leach has nearly ready for publication, a Synopsis of the British Mollusca, being an Introduction to the method of arranging the shells of Great Britain according to the structure of the animals, with descriptions, and illustrative engravings.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Author of Conversations on Chemistry, &c. has a new work at press, entitled, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and adapted to the comprehension of Young Pupils, illustrated with plates, by Larry.

#### NAVIGATION.

A new edition of Mr. Darcy Lever's Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Guide to Practical Seamanship, in 1 vol. 4to. with considerable improvements, will appear in a short time.

#### NOVELS.

A Third Series of Tales of my Landlord. Collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish-clerk of Gandercleugh. Con-

taining the Bride of Lammermuir, and a Legend of the Wars of Montrose. In 4 vols. 12mo. To be published in the first week of June.

A Romance on the subject of Robin Hood is preparing for publication.

#### POETRY.

A Translation of Paradise Lost into Welsh, in the same metre as the original, by W. Owen Pughe, will be published in the course of the ensuing month. The unparalleled copiousness of the antient British Language, has enabled the translator not only to keep verbally to the meaning of the author, but generally to preserve even his varied pauses and other ornaments, and at the same time to avoid all literal elisions.

Mr. John Lawson, author of the Maniac, has in the press, Orient Harping, a desultory poem, in a foolscap 8vo. volume.

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. The Lay of Agincourt, and other Poems.

The Vestriad or the Opera, a mock epick poem, in five cantos, with Notes and engravings, by the Author of the Banquet, the Dessert, &c. &c.

Poems founded on the Events of the War in the Peninsula, written during its progress and after its conclusion, by the wife of an officer, who served in its campaigns, will soon appear, in an 8vo. volume.

A new edition of Ossian's Poems is preparing for publication, with notes, critical, historical, and explanatory, by Mr. Wm. Beauford.

Mr. Bird is preparing for the press, a second edition of his poem, the Vale of Slaughter.

Mrs. Kentish, Resident at St. Salvador, in Brazil, has in the press, through the medium of her friend, K. Pringle, esq. of Liverpool, a collection of about 120 Poems, which will be compressed into a small handsome 8vo volume.

Mr. W. S. Rose is preparing a translation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, with a life and notes.

The Author of "Night," a descriptive poem, will soon publish, Tales of Night, in rhyme, comprising Bothwell, Second Nuptials, the Exile, and the Devil on Snealsden Pike.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

John Clay has in the press, a Free Trade Essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, or, An Inquiry into the Cause of

the present distressed State of the Country, and the consequent Increase of Pauperism, Misery, and Crime. To which are added some observations on Two Letters to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel, M. P. by one of his Constituents. The first on the pernicious effects of a valuable standard of value. The second on the Causes of the increase of Pauperism, &c. &c.

## THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Christopher Benson has in the press, an Inquiry into the True Time of the Birth, Baptism, and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

A new version of some of the Epistles of St. Paul and of the Epistle of St. James, is about to be submitted to the Public in a cheap and unostentatious form. The translator has had Campbell in view as to the arrangement and manner of the work, and much care and pains have been bestowed to exhibit the sense of the Apostles, faithfully, clearly, and according to the present idiom of our language.

Sermons. By the Rev. C. R. Maturin, Curate of St. Peter's Dublin, in 8vo.

The Rev. Harvey Marriott has in the press, Homilies for the Young, in two duodecimo volumes.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man: comprising an Account of their Geological Structure; with Remarks on their Agriculture, Economy, Scenery and Antiquities. By J. Macculloch, M. D. F. L. S. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a Volume of illustrative engravings in Quarto.

A History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth, is printing in a 4to. volume, illustrated by engravings.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Mr. Playfair is printing in two 8vo. volumes, France, as it is,—not Lady Morgan's France.

Mr. Robert Walpole has in the press, Travels in various Countries in the East; being a continuation of his Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED.

## ARTS, FINE.

Number V. of Volume III. (being the concluding Number) of Claude's Liber Veritatis; containing Twenty-two Prints after the original Drawings of Claude le Lorrain, in the Collection of his Grace

the Duke of Devonshire, executed by Richard Earlom, in the Manner and Taste of the Drawings. Proof impressions 2l. 12s. 6d., Prints 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Seventh Number of Mr. J. P. Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, is just published.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the late Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. By his Son, William Henry Curran, Esq. Barrister at Law. With a Portrait and Fac-similes, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

## BOTANY.

Fuci; or Coloured Figures and Descriptions, in Latin and English, of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, Esq. F. R. S. F. L. S. &c. &c. The 48th and last Number, 4to. 7s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline, 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Introductory Greek Exercises, to those of Neilson, Dunbar, and others; arranged under Models, to assist the Learner. By Nathaniel Howard, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The National Spelling-Book; or Sure Guide to English Spelling and Pronunciation, compiled from the Dictionaries of Walker, Sheridan, and Jones; the Syllables divided agreeably to their approved Methods, and arranged on such a Plan as cannot fail to familiarize the Art of Spelling and Pronunciation, remove the difficulties, and facilitate general improvement in the English Language. By B. Tabart. Printed on a large and clear type, 1s. 6d. bound.

## HISTORY.

The Fifth Edition, with a Continuation to the present time, of The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British West Indies. By Bryan Edwards, Esq. F. R. S. S. A. In 5 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. vol. of plates, 3l. 15s.

Proceedings in Parga, and the Ionian Islands; with a Series of Correspondence and other justificatory Documents. By Lieut. Colonel de Bossett. With a Map, 8vo. 7s.

## HORTICULTURE.

Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, with numerous plates, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

## LAW.

A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law, adapted to the Use of the Profes-

sion, Magistrates, and Private Gentlemen. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, 4 vols. royal 8vo. 5l. 5s.

The Trial of Augustus Bogle French, John French Burke, and Matthew Welch, for a Conspiracy; in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Abbott and a Special Jury, on Wednesday the 9th of December, 1818.—To which are added the further Proceedings on the 27th of January, and 1st and 3rd of February, 1819, and the Sentence. Taken in Shorthand by Wm. Brodie Gurney, Esq. Shorthand Writer to both Houses of Parliament, 8vo. 5s.

The Attorney's Clerks' Assistant; containing Plain and Easy Directions for Levying Fines, and Suffering Recoveries, arranged under an entirely new system, in the immediate order in which they are proceeded with throughout the several stages, 8vo. 3s.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The Theory and Practice of Bleaching, with Oxymuriatic Acid; as now practised by some of the most eminent Bleachers, Paper-makers, &c. &c. in which an attempt is made to explain the Nature of that Process, shewing its immediate Connexion with the old Practice of Exposure upon the Grass and to point out the Cause and Failure of it. Also, an Analysis of the several Methods, now in use for the Bleaching of Woollen Cloths and Silks. By a Chemist, 8vo. 3s.

#### MEDICINE.

An Inquiry, illustrating the Nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes; and the Origin of Tubercles and Tumours in different Textures of the Body. By John Baron, M.D. Physician to the General Infirmary at Gloucester. Illustrated by five plates, 8vo. 14s.

#### MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology; explaining the easiest Methods of discriminating Minerals, and the Earthy Substances, commonly called Rocks, which compose the Primitive, Secondary, Flötz or Flat, and Alluvial Formations: to which is added, a Description of the Lapidaries, Apparatus, &c. By J. Mawe. With engravings, and a coloured plate, 12mo. 5s.

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The Journal of a Soldier of the 71st or Glasgow Regiment, Highland and Light Infantry, from 1806 to 1815. 12mo. 5s.

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The Commemoration of Handel, (Second Edition) and other Poems: to which is added a Prospectus of a Translation of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, with Specimens. By John Ring, 8vo. 6s.

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Letters of Daniel Hardcastle to the Editor of the Times Journal, on the Sub-



ject of the Bank Restriction, the Regulations of the Mint, &c. with Notes and Additions by Richard Page, 8vo. 6s.

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#### THEOLOGY.

An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, with Remarks on Mr. Bellamy's new Translation. By John William Whittaker, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 8vo. 9s.

Christian Missions, an Enlightened Species of Charity; or, a Vindication of the Policy and Expediency as well as Benevolence of the Royal Letter, authorizing Subscriptions throughout the Kingdom, in aid of the venerable Society for propagating the Gospel. Respectfully addressed to the Members of the Society, and to the reverend the Clergy who are about to plead its Cause. By the Rev. S. C. Wilks, A. M. Author of Christian Essays, and of the St. David's Prize Essay for 1811, on the Clerical Character, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Elementary Discourses; or, Sermons addressed to Children. By John Burder, M. A. 12mo. 4s.

The Protestant's Catechism on the Origin of Popery, and on the Grounds of the Roman Catholic Claims. By the Bishop of St. David's. The Second Edition, 1s.

Sermons preached in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, by Daniel Sandford, D. D. One of the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford, 8vo. 12s.

Thoughts on Baptism, as an ordinance of Proselytism; including Observations on the controversy respecting term of Communion, 8vo. 4s.

Scripture Costume, exhibited in a Series of engravings, representing the principal Personages mentioned in the Sacred Writings, drawn under the superintendence of Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, by R. Satchwell: with Biographical Sketches, and Historical Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Eastern Nations, elephant 4to. 5l. 5s.

Just published, Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament, by Gill Timms, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland. By James Playfair, D. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. E. Principal of the United College of St. Andrews, and Historiographer to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in 2 vols. 8vo. with an elegant and accurate Sheet Map of Scotland, 1l. 4s. boards.

A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements on Van Dieman's Land: with a particular Enumeration of the Advantages which these Colonies offer for Emigration, and their Superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America. By W. C. Wentworth, Esq. a Native of the Colony, 8vo. 5s.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, and of the Territories annexed to this Dominion by the House of Gorkha. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan) M. D. F. R. S. L. E. and Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean and Asiatic Societies, 4to. with engravings, 2l. 2s. boards.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some Districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour. By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Second Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

#### *New Institution: Medical.*

At New Orleans there seems to be a disposition to emulate the studies of Europe. We, some years ago, gave notice of an Institution for Religious purposes, for circulating the Bible among the neighbouring population. Another Society has more recently been formed, for the purpose of promoting Medical Science. Several Physicians and Surgeons, chiefly French, and educated at the Schools of Paris, Montpellier, and Strasburgh, who have settled at New Orleans, have lately established in that city a Medical Society. This Institution, though yet in its infancy, is constantly consulted by the neighbouring authorities, and obtains a place in the confidence of the public, which no doubt will be justified and confirmed by the talents of the professors associated.

This Society has lately published two pamphlets: one of which is entitled, *Sketch of the proceedings of the Medical Society of New Orleans, from August 1817 to January 1818*. The second is a Report made to the Medical Society of New Orleans concerning the Yellow Fever that reigned in that city in the manner of an epidemic, during the Summer of 1817. Both these pamphlets are dated April 1818.

This Society, embodied by an act of the legislature, February 16, 1816, has lately sent over several diplomas of corresponding members, to eminent medical practitioners in Europe, especially to those of the faculty in France.

#### *Literary Institution: Historical.*

*Historical Society of New York.*—(January 8, 1819.) This is an Institution, that, perhaps ought to have been formed long ago, and while there was a possibility of recovering and preserving some of the traditions received from the early settlers, and possibly from the original inhabitants. The object of this Society is to cultivate the Natural History, the Ecclesiastical History, and the Civil History of America in general: but especially of the City and Province of New York. It has already formed a library consisting of works analogous to the purpose of its formation, consisting of ten or twelve thousand volumes; also, a cabinet of the most valuable, or most rare productions of the Ame-

rican continent: and thirdly, a collection of portraits of such persons, whether natives or foreigners, as have distinguished themselves by services done to America, or by writings in which they have treated on subjects relating to transatlantic interests. In the sitting of December 7, 1818, Mr. Verplank read a discourse, which the Society ordered to be printed, and it has appeared under the title of an *Anniversary Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society, by Julian C. Verplank, Esq. 8vo. New York, 1818.*

### AUSTRIA.

#### *Animal Magnetism forbid.*

Our pages have repeatedly noticed the attention paid by the Governments on the Continent to the progress and practice of Animal Magnetism. We learn from German publications, that in the month of November last, all the Physicians not matriculated at the University of Vienna, were called together, in order to be officially informed of a Resolution taken by the Supreme Powers, by which the practice of Animal Magnetism is generally prohibited throughout the Dominions of the Emperor of Austria. Several of the Doctors of Vienna, who are known to be empirical practitioners of this art, have been publicly censured, and threatened with an entire suspension of their functions, in case of their continuing to have recourse to the operations of Magnetism. Directions to the same effect have been given to all the Governors of Provinces, as well as to all houses and hospitals established for the recovery of health, in the Austrian Monarchy.

#### *Gas Lights.*

The attempts made to light the streets, &c. of Vienna, by means of hydrogen gas, have afforded the most satisfactory results.

#### *Mosaic safely arrived.*

The famous Mosaic of which we have repeatedly spoken, has arrived safely at Vienna. It is a copy of the famous Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci, executed by Professor Raffaelli of Milan, who is also arrived at Vienna. The dimensions of it are 28 feet by 18, which is the size of the original. The Professor has a double merit in this work: that of having applied with the most exemplary and admirable patience and address, an Art which hitherto has been confined to small compositions, and also, that of having preserved, to a comparative immortality, a work so valuable, that

has long been on the point of perishing from mere old age.

While we are applauding a performance so considerable as this triumph of the art of painting in Mosaic, may justly be deemed, we ought not to lose sight of that noble specimen of the art of Engraving by which its principal beauties have lately been circulated throughout the world. It is true, Volpato's print has not the colours of the original; but, in every thing else it presents with great accuracy the conceptions of the original author.

#### BELGIUM.

##### *Royal Historiographer: History.*

M. Stuart, preacher at Amsterdam, and Historiographer of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, has been commanded by the Government to compose Annals of the Kingdom, in the Dutch language. He has already published a Roman history, and a history of the French Revolution; both of them large works.

#### DENMARK.

##### *University of Copenhagen.*

Our Library has lately received a present of Books, Chinese, Hindoo, and Arabic, &c. printed at Calcutta; To which is added a copy of all the translations of Scripture, which have been made at Calcutta. We owe these valuable acquisitions to the attention of M. Wallich, a learned Dane, now Director of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. He has added, from his own Library, sixty five works, mostly of price, and rare in Europe. The Directors of this Library have charged M. Wallich to make their acknowledgements to the government of Calcutta, and to the Missionaries there; and in return have sent to the English College at Fort William an assortment of works on the ancient literature of the North of Europe.

##### *Sepulchre of Christ, opinion on.*

Bishop Munter, one of the most learned men of Denmark, has lately addressed a letter to M. Gregoire, formerly Bishop of Blois, in which, among other things, he notices the conjecture of Dr. E. D. Clarke, respecting the tomb of Jesus Christ. He says "a learned Englishman, Mr. Clarke, who has visited Palestine, believes that he has found near Jerusalem a tomb which might be that of our Lord. I rather think he is mistaken in his hypothesis; for, the tomb of J. C. was cer-

tainly cut in the rock in the mountain of Gihon, near the road leading to Joppa, and not in the mountain of Sion. There are in certain adjacent places many Jewish tombs with the inscription of "the Holy Sion," which is very general. Mr. Clarke insists that Golgotha was a burying ground, but, it is much more probable, that it was the place of public execution; as almost all interpreters have explained it. As our readers know, this opinion has been supported in the Panorama, and we are happy to find our sentiments confirmed by those of a man so conversant with scripture subjects, as Bishop Munter.

##### *Ancient Version of Scripture, recovered.*

The Bishop informs his correspondent, that when he was at Wurtzburg he found in a MS. of the description called *Palingestes*, the original writing of which was almost, but not entirely effaced, many fragments of a version of the Scriptures prior to that of Jerom, commonly called the *Old Italic*. Dr. Feder had copied almost all the passages that could be decyphered, chiefly portions of the prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. He is too far advanced in years to finish this undertaking, which demands good eyes. But, so much as he has been able to read is not uninteresting, because it fills up several *lacunæ* in Sabatier's edition; and proves at the same time how justly Augustine and Jerom had estimated these versions; for these fragments differ greatly from such corresponding parts as are found in Sabatier. They are not of the *old Italic*; for the *perspicuitas sententia*, which characterized that version is wanting. I rather suppose them to be of African origin. Dr. F. having allowed me to use his labours, I have copied them, and am preparing them for publication. — There is, in the library of the Seraglio, at Constantinople, an Arabic translation of the *Politica* of Aristotle: this I learn from the *Allgemeine literatur zeitung* of Leipzig. It is very important for the service it may do to Ancient History.

#### FRANCE.

*Statement of the works published in France during the course of the Year 1818.*

##### FIRST CLASS.

##### PHYSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

Physics .....	6
Chemistry .....	24
Mineralogy .....	2
Botany .....	14
Zoology .....	7

Agriculture, Rural and Domestic Economy .....	39
Medicine and Medical Science .....	129
Pure Mathematics .....	22
Astronomy .....	11
Naval Art .....	31
Military Art .....	25
Varieties: Mathematical Recreations, Games, Lotteries, &c. ....	22
Arts of Occupation, Physico-Mathematical, Mechanical, Technology, &c. ....	20

## SECOND CLASS.

Philology and Biblical Literature .....	13
Liturgical, concerning Rites and Ceremonies .....	28
Theology, Dogmatic Works ..	15
Christian Morals .....	10
Ecclesiastical History and Discipline .....	18
Religious: Miscellaneous (mostly Books of Prayers and Devotion) .....	127
Ideology; or Analysis of the Human Understanding, and Logic .....	11
Moral Philosophy .....	44
Political Legislation .....	23
Civil and Judicial Legislation ..	220
Education, & Elementary books ..	71
Political Economy .....	47
Commerce .....	54
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General Politics .....	29
Local and Particular Politics ..	331
History .....	122
Voyages and Travels .....	25
Geographical Sciences .....	13

## THIRD CLASS.

## LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Grammar .....	57
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Archæology and Numismatics ..	23
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Drama, Art and Poetry .....	136
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Literary History .....	25
Bibliography .....	136
Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, Lithography, Calligraphy ..	41
Architecture and its connexions ..	14
Music .....	7

We have inserted the foregoing tables not only as records of the labours of literature in France, and as shewing, in some degree, the direction of the public mind, but, also, as examples of a convenient and systematic arrangement of materials for literary history. The various branches of literature are now so numerous, and the difficulty of attending to them all is so considerable, that an orderly scheme directing to the proper situation of any particular subject, is a convenience by no means despicable. Whether a similar scheme exhibiting at one view the literary performances of our own country, and in like manner, of other countries, were not desirable, is a consideration to be taken, at present, *ad referendum*.

Two Professorships, one for the Mantchou, the other for the Sanskrit, have been added to the College of France, by Louis XVIII.

Two new professorships have been established in the Royal Academy of Arts: one for History and Antiquity, intended chiefly for the branches of Painting and Sculpture; the other for Historical Art, adapted to the study of Architecture.

*Public Libraries, history of.*

Researches concerning public Libraries, antient and modern, to the foundation of the Mazarin Library, and on the causes which have contributed to the increase of the number of books. By M. Petit-Radel. This subject is important in the history of General Literature: it includes the consequences of the invention of Printing; and contrasts with the difficulty of forming collections of books while they were only to be obtained in MSS.

It is well known that the origin of printing dates from about the time of the taking of Constantinople, in 1453. M. Petit-Radel pays particular attention to the very early and rapid circulation of the Classics, both Greek and Latin. He also enumerates as far as possible the MSS. of Classic Authors still extant in Italy and in France. He traces the first appearance of these works, in print; with their effect in forming various collections, for the use of Students. Nevertheless, Public Libraries, as such, were first founded in the seventeenth century; as the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; the Ambrosian Library at Milan; the Angelical Library, at Rome; and the Mazarine Library, at Paris, founded in 1648. The Author traces the History of this foundation, from its own Archives. Since the Revolution this library has received augmentations to the amount of 50,000 volumes.

*Antiquities found: Dry Summer.*

Among other consequences of the dryness of the last Summer, the extraordinary lowness of water in the river Rhone, laid dry much of the marshy lands near that river, wherein was formerly found the beautiful statue known by the name of the Venus of Arles. The inhabitants recollecting their former good fortune, have taken advantage of circumstances to direct their researches and diggings in the same spot; and they have met with success. Among other things obtained, is a Vase, three feet high, of elegant form and workmanship; also, fragments of Architecture, lamps, cinerary and lachrymatory urns, coins, a medal of Constantine, &c.

*Theatrical Novelties; various.*

At Paris were presented during the course of 1818 one hundred and thirty four new pieces, on the various Theatres of that city. The Opera, or as it is more loyally styled, the Royal Academy of Music, gave two Operas and three Ballets;—the Theatre François gave seven new Comedies; Peydeau gave eleven Comic Operas; Favart gave twenty-two Comedies; the Vaudeville gave twenty two Comedies, historical facts, vaudevilles, anecdotes, episodes, reviews, &c.; the Variétés gave twenty pieces of divers characters: the Theatre of Porte St. Martin gave thirteen Melodramas, Comedies or Vaudevilles; the Gaîté fourteen; the Ambigu ten; the Olympic Circus, although shut during a great part of the year, gave five new pantomimes.

Of these hundred and thirty-four novelties, not so many as fifteen have held possession of the Theatre; and not so many as five have merit sufficient to justify their reception as stock pieces.

*Experimental Farm: resolved on.*

The Royal Society of Agriculture of the department of the Higher Garonne, persuaded that the best theories ought not to be generally received, until after they have been subjected to the test of positive experiment, has undertaken to establish a farm for the purpose of making such experiments in Agriculture as to the majority of the body may appear to be useful.

## GERMANY.

At Breslau has been published, by J. G. Busching, *Researches on the life of the Germans in the middle ages; including their Arts, and the extent of their knowledge, with lithographic prints; the first volume.*

*New Religious Journal.*

The Bible Society at Strasburgh has charged M. C. G. Krafft with the Editorship of a journal in the German language, in which accounts will be given of the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, and of the general state of Christianity among all nations:

*New Publication.*

At Leipsiek has lately commenced publication a *General Repertory of the most recent Literary works of Germany*, including also foreign countries. It is formed by the contributions of several men of letters; and gives a rapid view of the principal contents of the most valuable productions in most branches of literature.

## GREECE.

*Architect: Studies of.*

Letters from Corfou dated in January last, inform us that, M. Gerasimos Pizzamanos, a native of Cephalonia, and formerly pupil of M. Percier of the French Institution, and of the French Academy at Rome, has returned from traversing various districts of Greece and Asia Minor, where he has visited numerous monuments of Antiquity. He is now at Corfou, with his port-folio filled with a great number of beautiful drawings. The Government confided to him the undertaking of furnishing plans for the palace of the Grand Master of the new Order of St. Michael and St. George; and his designs having been adopted, he has also been employed to make drawings for a new Grand College, and for other public establishments; in which, no doubt, he will display additional proofs of his natural talent, cultivated and improved by extensive study and much reflection; and we may again see the Fine Arts of Greece revive, and perhaps establish themselves, in their native soil.

## ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria has given directions for the Establishment at Milan, of a professorship of Chemistry applicable to the Fine Arts.

At Naples the art of *Lithography* has obtained patronage; and presses are established for the practice of it; from which valuable results are expected.

## RUSSIA.

*Manufactures: liberty of following.*

It is, probably, known to our readers, that not every individual of the communi-



ty in Russia was allowed to engage in such manufactures and arts as his inclination might lead him to: that was a privilege attached to the nobility, and to men of business, who were members of the first and the second body of Artizans. The Emperor Alexander has removed this obstacle to the free exercise of genius, by an Imperial Ukase, dated December 28, 1818. O. S. by which the peasantry of the Empire are allowed to establish manufactories and warehouses at their own pleasure. This cannot but prove an additional stimulus to industry.

This order contains five articles, the first of which exempts peasants who establish works, during the first four years of the existence of such works, from all imposts to which peasants engaged in commerce are subjected by the laws of February 11, and December 19, 1812.

#### *New Institution: Mineralogical.*

The extensive Empire of Russia contains, beyond all question, Minerals of various, and of the most valuable kinds, concealed in different parts of its soil. To discover them is difficult; to work them profitably is still more difficult. The Emperor has, however, endeavoured to meet this difficulty by extending his patronage to a Society instituted for the purpose of exploring the Mineral riches of Russia. This Society is yet young: it celebrated January 7, the second anniversary of its foundation, with much solemnity. It has been observed, that among its members may be found the knowledge of all languages. This particular cannot but prove of essential use to a country the districts of which are so unlike each other; and where the indications of peculiar productions will naturally be expressed by very unlike denominations and terms; and where, also, the peasantry in the neighbourhood, and others equally ignorant, are likely to be the persons from whom the first intelligence of the contents of the soil around them, may be obtained. The language of science, though now general throughout the world, is not sufficient for the discoveries wished for in localities so barbarous, and so difficult of access.

#### SWEDEN.

#### *New Publications.*

M. Liljegen has lately published at Stockholm, the first volume of *Scandinavian Fables*, with historical notes: including the fable of Gange-Rolf. The volume is ornamented with several plates.

Dr. Djuberg, has published at Stockholm, a *Geographical Dictionary of Scan-*

*dinavia*, by Scandinavia intending the now United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway.

#### *Cataract, extensive.*

The mines of Sweden have long been known as the great source of wealth to that country; and with design to promote them more effectually, Commissaries have been sent into Lapland in order to institute mineralogical researches. A late Report of these Commissaries takes particular notice of a cataract in the Lulen, which may well pass for the largest in Europe. It is nearly a quarter of a league in breadth. The neighbouring inhabitants call it *Neomelsaskus*; the hare's leap.

#### DISCOVERIES OF ANTIQUITIES IN EGYPT.

An occasional visit to the British Museum has reminded us that we have not yet noticed, in a regular manner, the labours performed under British patronage, with their results, in that scene of wonders the land of Egypt. The Egyptian Room in our National Repository has received an interesting addition in a colossal bust, very improperly, and indeed, unhappily, called a "young Memnon." Whatever it really was, it is a wonderful instance of art and labour. It demonstrates the truth of travellers' accounts concerning other colossal figures, since the whole statue could not be less than sixty or seventy feet high. The features are placid and even prepossessing,—always considering the effect of the distance at which it was intended to be seen. They are wrought with great perseverance, and are well finished. A colour is added to stain the lips, &c. The top of the mitre is broken off; also parts below the shoulders, which were blasted by the French with gunpowder, to diminish the weight; yet the French left it where they found it. It may weigh about twelve tons: and was moved by M. Belzoni by mere strength of human arms, combined in numbers, with indefatigable perseverance, a distance of two miles, to the Nile. Those who are acquainted with the Djermes of that river, will wonder by what means it was got on board, and brought off.

The following article describing other exploits of this singular discoverer, is partly copied from a contemporary journal, and partly enlarged from a foreign communication. The whole contains unusual interest.

From Thebes M. Belzoni proceeded to Nubia, to examine the great Temple of Ybsambul [Ibsambul, Ebsambul, or Absimbul], which lies buried more than twice its height in the sands near the second cataract. On this occasion, however, he was unable to effect any thing, and therefore returned to Thebes, where he employed himself in new researches at the temple of Karnack. Here, several feet under ground, he found surrounded by a wall a range of sphynxes, about forty in number, with heads of lions on busts of women, of black granite, and for the greater part beautifully executed. Mrs. Belzoni succeeded in digging up at the same place a white marble statue of Jupiter Ammon holding a ram's head on his knees. And on his second journey to Thebes in 1817, M. Belzoni discovered a colossal head of Orus, of fine granite, larger than the Memnon, measuring ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre with which it is crowned, exquisitely finished and in fine preservation. He carried with him to Cairo one of the arms belonging to this statue. As he succeeded so well in removing the Memnon, may we not hope that he will be encouraged also to attempt the removal of this head, and that we may ere long see it placed beside its colossal brother in the British Museum?

After this, M. Belzoni proceeded again to Nubia, and, in spite of many hindrances and much inhospitality which he experienced, succeeded in opening the celebrated temple of Ybsambul, which no European had ever before entered. In this temple (the largest and most wonderful excavation in Egypt, or in Nubia) he found fourteen chambers and a great hall, and in the latter, standing, eight colossal figures, each thirty feet high. The walls and pilasters are covered with hieroglyphics beautifully cut, and groups of large figures in fine preservation. At the end of the sanctuary he found four sitting figures about twelve feet high, cut out of the natural rock and well preserved. Belzoni's labour may be

conceived, when we state that on commencing his operations the bed of loose sand which he had to clear away was upwards of fifty feet deep. He carried hence two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon. From the superior style of sculpture found in this temple to any thing yet met with in Egypt, Mr. Salt infers that the arts descended hither from Ethiopia.

M. Belzoni, by a kind of tact which seems to be peculiarly his own, discovered, on his return to Thebes, six tombs in the valley of Biban El Moluck, the Tombs [or rather Gates] of the Kings, (in a part of the mountains where ordinary observers would hardly have sought for such excavations,) all in a perfect state, not having been viewed by previous intruders, and giving a wonderful display of Egyptian magnificence and posthumous splendour. From the front entrance to the innermost chamber in one of them, the length of passage, cut through the solid rock, is 309 feet: the chambers, which are numerous, cut in a pure white rock, are covered with paintings *al fresco*, well executed, and with hieroglyphics quite perfect, and the colours as fresh as if newly laid on. In one of these chambers he found an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, three feet nine inches wide, and two feet one inch high, covered within and without with hieroglyphics in intaglio, sounding like a bell, and as transparent as glass—supposed by M. Belzoni to have been a depository of the remains of Apis. In the innermost room he found the carcase of a bull embalmed with asphaltum, which seems to give some confirmation to his idea. We are happy to learn that this matchless production is now on its way to England, to be placed by the side of the sarcophagus supposed to have contained the remains of Alexander. Mr. Salt, assisted by Mr. Beechey (son of the well-known artist of the same name), has, with much labour and care, copied several of the paintings within this tomb, which will by and by be given to the public. These paintings are quite fresh and perfect. The colours employed are "vermillion, ochres, and indigo;" and yet they are not gaudy, owing to the judicious balance of colours and the artful management of the blacks.

It is quite obvious [says Mr. Salt.] that they worked on a regular system, which had for its basis, as Mr. West would say, the colours of the rainbow; as there is not an ornament throughout their dresses where the red, yellow and blue are not alternately mingled, which produces a harmony, that in some of the designs is really delicious.

It is a curious fact, that in one of the Theban tombs two statues of wood, a little larger than life, were found as perfect as if newly carved, excepting the sockets of the eyes, which had been of metal, probably copper.

We have to mention another successful labour of M. Belzoni, perhaps the most singular, because, to all appearance, absolutely hopeless and unpromising—the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes. According to Herodotus, (whose information has generally been found correct,) this pyramid was constructed without any internal chambers. M. Belzoni, however, believed the fact might be otherwise; and having reasons of his own for commencing his operations at a certain point, he began his labours, with so much foresight as actually to dig directly down upon a forced entrance. But even after this success, none but a Belzoni would have had the perseverance to pursue the labour required to perfect the discovery. It was by attending to the same kind of indications which had led him so successfully to explore the six tombs of the kings in Thebes, that he was induced to commence his operations on the north side. He set out from Cairo on the 6th of February, 1818, pretending (as he did not wish to be interrupted by visitors) that he was going to a neighbouring village. He then repaired to the Kaia Bey, and gained permission; the Bey having first satisfied himself that there was no filled ground within a considerable distance of Ghiza. On the 10th of February he began with six labourers in a vertical section, at right angles to the north side of the base, cutting through a mass of stones and cement which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, now so completely agglutinated together as to spoil the mattocks, &c. employed in the operation. He persevered in making an opening fifteen feet wide, working down-

wards, and uncovering the face of the pyramid. During the first week there was but little prospect of meeting with any thing interesting; but on the 17th one of the Arabs employed called out with great vociferation that he had found the entrance. He had in fact come upon a hole into which he could thrust his arm and a djerid six feet long. Before night they ascertained that an aperture was there about three feet square, which had been closed irregularly with a heavy stone: this being removed, they reached a larger opening, filled with rubbish and sand. M. Belzoni was now satisfied that this was not the real but a forced passage. Next day they had penetrated fifteen feet, where stones and sand began to fall from above: this was removed; but still they continued to fall in large quantities, when after some more days labour he discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above. Having cleared this, he found another opening running inward, which proved on further search to be a continuation of the lower horizontal forced passage, nearly all choked up with rubbish: this being removed, he discovered about half way from the outside a descending forced passage which terminated at the distance of forty feet. He now continued to work in the horizontal passage, in hope that it might lead to the centre, but it terminated at the depth of ninety feet; and he found it prudent not to force it further, as the stones were very loose over head, and one actually fell, and nearly killed one of the people. He therefore now began clearing away the aggregated stones and lime to the eastward of the forced entrance; but by this time his retreat had been discovered, and he found himself much interrupted by visitors.

On the 28th of February he discovered at the surface of the pyramid a block of granite having the same direction as that of the passage of the first pyramid, or that of Cheops; and he now hoped that he was not far from the true entrance. Next day he removed some large blocks, and on the 2d of March he entered the true passage, an opening four feet high and three feet and a half wide, formed by four blocks of granite, and continued descending at an angle of about  $26^\circ$  to the length of

104 feet five inches, lined all the length with granite. From this passage he had to remove the stones with which it was filled; and at its bottom was a door or portcullis of granite (fitted into a niche, also made of granite) supported at the height of eight inches by small stones placed under it. Two days were occupied in raising it high enough to admit of entrance. This door is one foot three inches thick, and with the granite niche occupies seven feet of the passage, where the granite work ends, and a passage, twenty-two feet seven inches leading towards the centre commences; at the end of which is a perpendicular descent of fifteen feet. On the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock, and above on the right a forced passage running upward and turning to the north thirty feet, just over the portcullis. At the bottom of the perpendicular, after removing some rubbish, he found the entrance of another passage which inclined northward. But quitting this for the present, he followed his prime passage, which took a horizontal direction, and at the end of it, 158 feet eight inches from the above-mentioned perpendicular, he entered a chamber forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches in height, for the greater part cut out of the rock; and in the middle of this room he found a sarcophagus of granite, eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, as if to prevent its being removed. The lid had been opened, and he found in the interior a few bones which he supposed to be human: but some of them having been since brought to England by Capt. Fitzclarence, who was afterwards in this pyramid, and one of them (a thigh bone) having on examination by Sir Everard Home been found to have belonged to a cow, we may doubt whether any of them ever belonged to a human subject. The size indeed of the coffin seems better fitted for the reception of a cow than of a man.

On the west wall of this chamber is an Arabic inscription, testifying that this pyramid was opened by the Masters Mahomet El Aghar and Othman, and inspected in the presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet the 1st, Ugloch (a Tartaric title, as

Uleg Bey, &c.); and on other parts of the walls inscriptions, supposed by M. Belzoni to be in Coptic.

He now returned to the descending passage at the bottom of the above-mentioned perpendicular. Its angle is about  $26^{\circ}$ : at the end of forty-eight feet and a half it becomes horizontal, still going north fifty-five feet, in the middle of which horizontal part there is a recess to the east, eleven feet deep, and a passage to the west, twenty feet, which descends into a chamber, thirty-two feet long, nine feet nine inches wide, and eight and a half high. In this room were only a few small square blocks of stone, and on the walls some unknown inscriptions. He now returned to the horizontal part; and advanced north, ascending at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$ ; and in this, at a short distance from the horizontal part, he met with another niche, which had been formerly furnished with a granite door, the fragments of which were still there: at forty-seven feet and a half from this niche, the passage was filled with large stones to close the entrance, which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid. All the works below the base are cut in the rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers.

By clearing away the earth eastward of the pyramid, he opened the foundation and part of the walls of an extensive temple, which stood before it at the distance of forty feet; and laid bare a pavement composed of fine blocks of calcareous stone, some of them beautifully cut and in fine preservation. This platform probably goes round the whole pyramid. The stones composing the foundation of the temple are very large—one which he measured was 21 feet long, 10 high, and 8 in breadth: (weight 120 tons.)

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M. Belzoni, to whom the world is indebted for so many discoveries, is a native of the Papal States. About nine years ago he was in Edinburgh, where he exhibited feats of strength, and experiments in hydraulics, musical glasses and phantasmagoria, which he afterwards repeated in Ireland and the Isle of Man, whence he proceeded to Lisbon, where he was engaged by the manager of the theatre of San Carlos, to appear in Valentine and



Orson, and afterwards in the sacred drama of Sampson. For such characters he was admirably adapted, being in his 25th year, six feet seven inches high, remarkably strong, and having an animated prepossessing countenance. He afterwards performed before the Court at Madrid, whence he proceeded to Malta, where he was persuaded by the agent of the Pasha of Egypt to visit Cairo. Here he built a machine worked on the principle of the walking-crane, to irrigate the gardens of the Pasha by raising water from the Nile. Three Arabs with M. Belzoni's servant (an Irish lad whom he had taken with him from Edinburgh) were put in to walk the wheel; but on the second or third turn the Arabs being either frightened or giddy jumped out, and the Irishman had his thigh broken; which put an end to this undertaking. On this failure happening, and while meditating on trying his fortune in search of antiquities in Upper Egypt, Mr. Salt arrived in Cairo; and on the representation of Sheikh Ibrahim, who had witnessed his extraordinary powers, conceived him to be a most promising person to bring the head of the young Memnon to Alexandria. They came to terms; and how well he succeeded in this first work has been proved by the head being now in the Museum.

As an instance of the confidence which his determined perseverance inspires in others, we need only mention, that in his second journey to Nubia Mr. Beechy accompanied him. Having engaged a party of natives, he set about uncovering the temple where two colossal statues showed their heads above the sand. They worked tardily for a few days and then ceased, alleging that the feast of Rhamadan had commenced; nor could any argument persuade them to resume their labour. In this emergency, Belzoni, Beechy and the Irishman set to work themselves; but they soon found that by order of the Aga they could not, for money or by entreaties, procure a supply of provisions. The object was to compel them to return the following season to spend more money. Having, however, in their boat, a bag of millet, the party pursued their labour, living on this fare and the Nile water; and after twenty-one days severe labour, effected their object, in uncovering and gaining access to the interior of the temple.

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We consider Mr. Salt, who has been indefatigable in his own researches, and unsparing in encouraging those of others, as most fortunate in having secured the assistance of so able an explorer as M. Belzoni. By their exertions, and those of M. Caviglia, the British Museum is likely soon to become the richest depository in the world, of Egyptian antiquities. Mr. Salt has possessed himself of many gems in this line. Among others he has got down to Cairo the famous stone discovered by the French, with eight sculptured figures; another beautiful head of granite, as perfect, and with a finer polish than that named the young Memnon, not quite so large, but perfect; a sitting figure, exquisitely wrought, and as large as life; several statues of basalt; thirty rolls of papyrus, and an immense number of smaller articles.

In the mean while the French have also continued and invigorated their researches in Egypt: of the success of one of their countrymen, M. Caillaud, they have communicated several reports. That young *Savans* is lately arrived at Marseilles, after having spent nearly four years in Egypt, traversing it in various directions: his excursions have included also parts of Nubia, the Deserts on the east of the Nile, towards the Red Sea; and on the west, the great Oasis, &c. From Syenna to the great Cataract of the Nile, he visited various temples built in the Egyptian style: of which several are partly hollowed out of the natural rocks and hills.

In the great Oasis, the temples he has inspected appeared to him to be, some of Egyptian, and others of Grecian construction: in the latter he observed several vaults, or arcades well executed, whereas the arch does not occur in works truly Egyptian. His attention was also fixed by antique tombs, distinguished by their extent and elevation; nor less by the interesting ruins of a Roman fortification. He has collected a variety of Greek inscriptions, some of which are of great interest.

M. Caillaud is the gentleman who has had the good fortune to discover an ancient city seven or eight leagues distant from the Red Sea; and about thirty or forty south of Cosseir. It is hereabouts, that D'Auville places the Emerald Mines known to the Ancients; and this traveller found in



the vicinity numerous traces of extensive mining operations. He descended into one of these mines, a hundred fathoms deep, that communicated with galleries still deeper; the researches he made led him to the discovery of emeralds in no small quantities still lying in their native beds; and induced the Pacha of Egypt to order further labours and works to be carried on, when the discovery was authenticated and confirmed to him.

The ancient city already mentioned is not far from this mine; the Ababdes call it *Schette*; and it is distinguished by having preserved many private houses; while most ancient cities which have been discovered, present only public edifices, as temples, palaces, and other constructions of magnitude. Various inscriptions, placed in and about the temples of this city, leave no doubt of its having been founded by the Ptolemys; and one of these temples, it appears, was erected in honour of Berenice. The architecture is Greek; but intermingled with Egyptian ornaments.

From this city to the Nile lies a valley, in which is an Egyptian temple, and fortified works, marking it as a station for Caravans, in the time of the Ptolemys; and possibly, in the more ancient times of the Pharaohs: on several rocks along the road are inscriptions in hieroglyphics: the valley terminates at the Nile, in the vicinity of the ruins of Elethya.

M. Caillaud has also traced, not far from the Emerald Mines, a portion of the celebrated route from Coptos to Berenice, which is mentioned by Pliny: he particularly distinguished two stations, supposed to be those of *Hydreum Jovis*, and *Aristornis*, which were the fifth and the sixth.

The course of the passage through these leads towards Coptos; and the Ababdes affirm that four other stations of a similar description, are found in the way from these to Coptos. This road leaves the emerald mines twelve or fifteen leagues to the east; and M. Caillaud has no doubt but what in following it to the south east (which we are sorry this gentleman himself did not accomplish) it would lead to the ruins of Berenice.

It is most probable, that this traveller's narrative will be published; when we may

be able to lay before our readers, a more satisfactory account of his remarks.

In the mean while, it may not be amiss to observe, that by means of the persevering exertions made and making, we shall ultimately become acquainted pretty fully, with a Country, that a few years ago was known only to the literati, to those who could afford to purchase the expensive works of Pococke, Norden, &c. and to those whose early recollections led them to the connections of the histories of Joseph, of Moses, and of the Israelites, with the river Nile, and the land of Goshen.—The arts and the antiquities of Egypt, will soon become as familiar to us, as the of Italy and Greece.

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#### STEAM VESSELS FOR CONVEYING FISH.

The following appears to us to be such a proper application of the power of machinery to a desirable purpose, that we think it our duty to promote the intention by publishing it. The supplies furnished by the bounties of the Ocean are inexhaustible; and should be directed to furnish the tables of the poor with plenty, at a cheap rate, as well as to furnish those of the rich with delicacies, the prime of the season.

The application of the power of the steam-engine to navigation is now proposed to be extended to the important object of furnishing the metropolis with a regular and constant supply of fresh fish at a cheap price. The variable manner in which the London market is supplied with this valuable article of food—its scarcity at one time, its over-abundance at another, and its dearness at all times—have long been matters of public complaint; and are undoubtedly more the result of those detentions to which the fishing packets are necessarily exposed from their dependence on the winds and tides, than of any combination or artifice (as is vulgarly supposed) among the dealers in the article. A fishing company has accordingly been formed, for the conveyance of fish from the coasts to the metropolis, whose vessels are to be strongly built, sea-worthy, and fast-sailing sloops, with the additional power of proceeding at option by sails or steam separately or united. They are to be fitted up

with wells and suitable valves, so that the fish will be brought to Billingsgate alive in pure sea water, at all seasons of the year, and London thus enjoy a luxury to which it has been hitherto a stranger. The construction of the vessels and engines has been intrusted to Mr. George Dodd, author of a work on Steam-Packets and Steam-Engines.

## The Gatherer.

No. XXIX.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other men's stuff."

### Anecdote of Dr. Wolcott.

This gentleman, better known by the name of Peter Pindar, was always a welcome guest at the house of a very worthy family some years since, resident in—Place; but being in the habit of keeping late hours, he sometimes disconcerted them by his unseasonably protracted sittings: and having one evening replied to a friendly remonstrance on the subject, "I will if I live go at eleven in future," he was jocosely answered by the young lady who superintended the economy of the house, that she should certainly send him off *dead or alive* if he attempted to transgress again. Next day the young ladies received from him the following lines, which, from their playful humour, and the allusion to his foible, are highly characteristic of the facetious bard:—

Tell me, sweet girls of—Place,

If at the Opera, or the Play,

You mean this night to add a grace,

And steal a heart or two away?

If not, I sip my tea with you at seven,

Dead or alive I'll leave you at eleven!

About this time a little compact was entered into, by which a servant of the house was each night to bring the Doctor's hat and cane into the parlour on the clock's striking eleven, as a signal for his departure. But the Doctor, as is well known, was remarkable for his convivial powers, particularly for his humorous stories; and it happening not many evenings after, that the clock struck the hour in the middle of one of his best; the servant's

usual summons was omitted—which the Doctor no sooner observed than he exultingly declared the treaty broken, and himself absolved from the engagement, and he followed up his declaration by nearly sitting out the night.

### Japanese Prayers.

On their high roads, every mountain, every hill, every cliff, is consecrated to some divinity; at all these places, therefore, travellers have to repeat prayers, and frequently several times over. But, as the fulfilment of this duty would detain pious travellers too long on the road, the Japanese have invented the following means to prevent this inconvenience. Upon these spots, consecrated to divinities, they set up posts, in case there are none already there, to mark the distances. In these posts a long vertical cut is made, about an arsheen and a half, above the ground; on which a flat round iron plate turns like a sheave in a block. Upon this plate the prayer is engraved, which is dedicated to the divinity of the place; to turn it round, is equivalent to repeating the prayer, and the prayer is supposed to be repeated as many times as it turns round. In this manner the traveller is able, without stopping, and merely by turning the plate with his fingers, to send up even more prayers to the divinity than he is obliged to do.

### Discovery of Galvanism.

This extraordinary agent, from its effects on animals, was originally called *animal electricity*. It received its name from Professor Galvani, of Bologna, to whom we are indebted for this discovery, in which, however, as in many others, accident had no small share. His wife, who was in a declining state of health, was using a soup made of frogs as a restorative. Some of the animals, being skinned for the purpose, were lying on a table in the laboratory, when one of his assistants chanced to touch with a scalpel the crural nerve of a frog that lay near the conductor; upon which the muscles of the limb were strongly convulsed. This effect was noticed by the lady, a woman of superior understanding and science, and communicated to her husband on his return home. He repeated the experiment, which he varied in every possible way, first with artificial and then with the atmospherical

electricity. In the course of his experiments with the latter, he suspended some frogs by metallic hooks from iron palisades, and observed that the muscles were frequently and involuntarily contracted, when no electricity appeared in the atmosphere. Having duly considered the phenomenon, he found that it had no connexion with the changes in the state of the electricity in the atmosphere; but might be produced at pleasure, by applying two pieces of metal to different parts of the animal and bringing them into contact. This effect may be increased by arming the nerve with a metallic coating, by which means a larger portion of the nerve is brought into contact with the metal. Zinc and copper, and zinc and gold, operate much more powerfully than other metals, though any of them produce the effect. Galvani also ascertained that a combination of two metals acts with greater force than a simple metal. From all his experiments, which commenced in 1791, the Italian philosopher concluded, that the phenomena of galvanism were owing to electricity generated in the animal organs, and that metals served only as conductors to it. This theory, however, subsequent investigation has proved to be erroneous.

#### *Spoiling a Boy.*

A Fantee boy having fractured his leg, and his dissolution appearing inevitable, the parents, in great distress, applied to the surgeon of an English outfort, who amputated the limb, and after much wearying attendance, to the surprise of every one, restored the boy to health. The family then brought him into the fort, and laying him down in the hall, addressed the surgeon (who was in charge of the fort) thus: "As Master cut off poor boy's leg, and so spoil poor boy for work, we come to ask Master how much he think to give poor boy to keep him."

#### *Clerical Wit.*

The facetious Watty Morrison, as he was commonly called, was intreating the commanding officer of a regiment at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow sent to the halberds. The officer granted his petition, on condition that Mr. Morrison should accord with the first favour he asked. The favour was to perform the ceremony of

baptism for a young puppy. A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening. Mr. Morrison desired Major —— to hold up the dog: "As I am Minister of the Kirk of Scotland," said Mr. Morrison, "I must proceed accordingly." Major———said he asked no more. "Well, then, Major, I begin with the usual question: *you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?*" The Major understood the joke, and threw away the animal. Thus Mr. Morrison turned the laugh against the ensnarer, who intended to deride a sacred ordinance.

#### *Layland Calendar.*

*January.*—The most intense cold took place between the 3rd. and the 7th. The greatest depth of Snow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of a Swedish ell.

*February.*—Snow falling, with violent wind, from the 9th to the 13th.

*March.*—Extreme cold from the 8th to the 13th.

*April.*—The first rook seen on the 15th. Several rooks made their appearance on the 23rd. The ways become passable; wild geese begin to appear.

*May.*—The partridge (*Charadrius apricarius* Linn.) and the *Motacilla aenanthæ* Linn. appeared on the 5th. The season for travelling in sledges ended on the 8th. The rivulets began to flow on the 9th. First rain appeared on the 11th; and at the same time the Lumme (*Colymbus Lumme*) made its appearance. The ice began to break up on the 14th. Swallows appeared on the 15th. The ice disappeared on the 17th. The spring floods in the rivers then at their height. Upon the 18th sowing began: the plains beginning to look green. The last snow fell on the 19th. Upon the 23rd planted potatoes. Cuckoo heard on the 25th; and perch began to spawn. Birch-leaves began to appear on the 27th, and the plains to exhibit an uniform green colour. The last spring frost happened on the night of the 30th.

*June.*—The earth white with snow on the 4th. Pasturage commenced in the forests on the 7th. Snow and heavy hail on the 13th. The first summer heat on the 15th. First thunder on the 18th: at this time sowed the kitchen garden. Mos-

quitos in vast numbers on the 22nd. Inundations from the highest mountains on the 26th, at this time the leaves of my potatoe-plants perished with cold.

*July.*—First ear of barley on the 26th. Haymaking began on the 30th. The first star visible on the 31st, denoting the re-approach of night.

*August.*—First frosty night towards the 17th. Harvest began on the 20th. Birch leaves begin to turn yellow on the 23rd.

*September.*—Hard frost towards the 6th. Swallows disappear on the 11th. Ground frozen, and ice upon the banks, on the 12th. First snow fell on the 21st, and remained upon the mountains. Cattle housed on the 24th. Lakes frozen on the 26th.

*October.*—Leaves of birch and osier not altogether fallen on the 3rd. Lakes frozen on the 5th; the river, on the 6th. Upon the 9th not a rook to be seen. The earth again bare on the 22nd; and the ice not firm on the 26th. Durable frost and snow on the 27th.

*November.*—Upon the 19th, travelling in sledges commenced.

*December.*—The greatest degree of cold from the 16th to the 22nd inclusive. The depth of the snow now equalled 1 Swedish ell, and 18 inches. (See Dr. Clarke's Travels.)

#### *The Conscientious Courier.*

By a singular regulation, the government couriers in Austria are ordered, when they are charged with dispatches sealed with only one seal, to go at a walking pace, if with two seals, to trot, and if with three to gallop. A courier, bearing a dispatch with three seals, passing lately through a garrison town, was requested by the Commandant to take a dispatch to the Governor of the next town, to which he willingly agreed; but perceiving, when he received it, that it had but one seal, he refused to take charge of it, saying, "that the regulations ordered him to walk his horse, with such a dispatch; and as he had another, with which he was ordered to gallop, he could not possibly take them both!"

#### *Medicine for Conquerors.*

Buonapartesaid one day to the physician, Desgenettes, "Medicine is an art of assas-

sins," "And what does your Majesty think that of conquerors is," was the reply, which for a moment confused even the Corsican.

#### *Hanging a Man.*

In the Corsican war, the inhabitants of the Island took a French officer prisoner, and were going to hang him: but the latter addressed them. "You probably imagine that by hanging me you will cause the King my master much sorrow. With respect to myself, I am prepared for every thing; but so much I must say, that the King of France will not trouble himself in the least on my account, and that he will not even know that you have hanged me." 'Nay, if this be the case,' replied the Corsicans, 'we will not hang you!'

#### *Midsummer Custom.*

The custom observed in most Catholic countries, of making bonfires on the eve of St. John, the Baptist, is still preserved in Ireland, though somewhat on the decline. An addition to it prevails here, however, never, we believe, seen abroad, that the children and cattle are made to pass through the fire; grown people will also not unfrequently do it voluntarily; it is considered a certain preservative against disease or accident. When the fire is dying away, the old women assemble round, and each takes away a burning stick to carry home with her, which is to bring a blessing on the house, and is carefully preserved till the next year. It is reckoned very dangerous to be exposed to the air after sunset on this day, for the *evil-ones* are about, and are then endowed with particular power to harm any body. At all times it is thought hazardous to be near a wood at night, but the risk is never so great as on St. John's eve! See Plumtree's Residence in Ireland, and Time's Telescope for 1814, p. 142, for 1817, p. 164, and for 1818, p. 139.

#### *Imperial Breakfast.*

On setting out for his campaign in 1806, Bonaparte happened to breakfast at the Postmaster's House at Claye. There they had made the most splendid preparations for his reception, and perhaps the whole history of that little commune does not furnish another instance of so princely a repast. Not far from thence lived the old Duke of P——, shut up in an ancient

*chateau*, by a series of restrictions which his family had caused formerly to be imposed upon him, and debarred by a little imbecility from the different kinds of emancipation which the Revolution had given to the whole world. The old man, grown silly and almost paralysed, conceived great joy at being permitted, under these circumstances, to approach the personage whose journal was the daily source of his pleasure, and who came not to make war upon paralytics. Having provided himself with a small sack of Moka coffee and an harangue, which had, on a former day, been manufactured by the clearest head of his village, he set out for Claye, and placed himself in his elbow chair, in the passage which led to the Postmaster's house. Bonaparte, smarting under a long fast, was hastening to his breakfast, and was but little disposed to pay much attention to the Duke of P——, who astounded him alike with the variety of his compliments and the length of them. Through form sake, however, he took from him his discourse, and precipitated himself into the breakfast-room, leaving the old man astonished at such a reception, which he had calculated upon would be much more warm. On his return after breakfast, through the same passage, he was again accosted by the old applicant, who with a voice rendered doubly comical by his stammering, cried out, "If you are not disposed to receive my compliments, at least, be good enough to tell me how you liked my *cof—cof—cof—cof—*." 'Ere he had time to organize the perfection of the sound, Bonaparte, who knew nothing of his coffee, was thrown off his centre, and with his suite, indulged in a burst of merriment at the old gentleman's expence, which was, however, very conducive to digestion.

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HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

**Benevolence.**

*Homo sum:*

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

*King's Letter.*

The Members of the Church have now an excellent opportunity afforded to them

for displaying their zeal in promoting the attempts to diffuse the light of the gospel throughout the British Dominions of Asia, by the grant of the following "King's Letter" which has already been forwarded to the greater part of the different Dioceses.

It is now forty years, since a similar application was made; at which time, (the year 1779) we are informed, that this pious and charitable Society would have been completely stopped, had it not resorted to such a mode of exciting public attention.

In the year 1778 the Society were obliged to sell £1600 reduced Bank Annuities, and also to borrow £1000 at £5 per cent. to answer their current expenses; large advances of money having been made for the relief of the persecuted and exiled American Clergy. We are sure that the present appeal to the generosity of an enlightened public will not be made in vain; and we trust that the Members of the Church will, by their timely assistance, afford the Society the means not only of making some great and decided effort, but that the Society's Annual Contributions will gradually increase, and thus widely extend the sphere of its usefulness.

*In the Name and on the behalf of his Majesty.*

GEORGE, P. R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well: whereas the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts have, by their petition, humbly represented unto us, that King William the Third, of glorious memory, was graciously pleased to erect the said corporation by letters patent, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1701, for the receiving, managing, and disposing of the charity of such of his loving subjects as should be induced to contribute towards the maintenance of an orthodox clergy, and the making such other provision as might be necessary for



the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts :

That the very great expences necessarily attending that good work having frequently much exceeded the income of the Society, they have been obliged, at several times, to make humble applications to our royal predecessors :—to her Majesty Queen Anne, in the years 1711 and 1714—to his Majesty King George the First, in the year 1718—in 1741 and 1751 to his Majesty King George the Second, our royal grandfather—and to ourselves in the year 1779, for permission to make public collections of charity ; which applications were most graciously received, and permissions granted for the purposes aforesaid, by which means the Society was enabled to carry on the good designs for which they were incorporated.

That during the period of forty years which have elapsed since their last application, the funds of the Society have been faithfully expended in promoting the erection of Churches and Schools—in dispersing bibles and prayer books, with other books of devotion—in supporting and maintaining within our provinces in North America and elsewhere, a constant succession of Missionaries, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, by whose means the comfort and benefit of pastoral care and instruction, of public prayer, and preaching of God's word, and the due administration of the holy sacraments, have been secured to many of our subjects in those parts, and many thousands of Indians and Negroes have been instructed and baptized in the true faith of Christ :

That, induced by a variety of favourable circumstances, the Society are desirous of extending the range of their labours, and of using their utmost endeavours to diffuse the light of the gospel, and permanently to establish the christian faith in such parts of the Continent and Islands of Asia as are under our protection and authority ; but that, owing to the state of their funds, which are altogether unequal to the expences of such an undertaking, they are unable, without further assistance from our good subjects, to proceed in the execution of their designs : the Society, therefore, confiding in our great zeal for our holy religion, and our known affection to all our subjects, most humbly pray, that we would be most graciously pleased to grant them our royal letters, directed to the Lords Archbishops of our Kingdom, for a general collection of charity within their several provinces, for the good uses of the Society for the propagation of the

gospel in foreign parts : we, taking the same into our royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to undertakings which tend so much to the promoting true piety and our holy religion, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request ; and do hereby direct you, that these our letters be communicated to the several Suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sundays and in such places within their respective Dioceses, as the said Bishops shall appoint ; and that upon this occasion, the Ministers in each Parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, whose benevolence towards carrying on the said charitable work shall be collected in the Church immediately after divine service, and in the course of the week following, at the dwellings of the several inhabitants, by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, assisted, as far as may be, by the Minister and such other respectable Inhabitants as may be prevailed upon to attend for that purpose ; and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of the said Society, to be accounted for by him or them to the Society, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs ; and so we bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at our Court, at Carlton House, the 10th day of February, 1819, in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

By the command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

SIDMOUTH.

ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

*For a Collection for the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

STATE OF INSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

Nothing can be a more ready, or more effectual means of promoting the civilization of the inferior classes of a people, than public schools, where instruction is communicated *gratis*. Within a few years, more than 2000 such schools have been founded ; several of which are conducted by young Russians, who have been sent into England, to acquire the methods of Bell and Lancaster. The generosity of the Emperor and the Empress mother towards these establishments is almost boundless ; nor do they overlook any

others having the same tendency. Their example is followed by many rich individuals. Count Sherwalow has endowed a Gymnasium, with a fund of 150,000 roubles. The counsellor of the mines, Demidow, has presented 100,000 roubles to the university at Moscow; and an equal sum to the two preparatory schools of Tiow and Tobolsk. To the preparatory school of Jaroslaw, with the Gymnasium, he has allotted another sum of the same amount, with considerable landed property. Count Schermetjew has given 2,500,000 roubles to found a hospital, besides a handsome present to the University at Moscow. The great Chancellor Romanzow, has established on his estates, a great number of Lancasterian Schools, four Churches for four different confessions of faith are constructing at the same time, by his orders; and he also pays the expenses of a voyage round the world, now in progress. (*Philanthropic Gazette.*)

#### SCHOOLS IN GREECE.

M. Cleobulos, of Philippopoli, not long ago, published a letter in modern Greek, in which he describes to a friend, in a very clear and precise manner, the mechanism of the system of mutual instruction, (Bell and Lancaster's system.) He compares this method of instruction to that formerly practised, and shews how greatly the new mode excels the other, in point of economy, in point of progress made by the scholars, and further, in point of moral effects upon the youth.

M. Rosetto Rosnovano, a young nobleman of Moldavia, who not long ago, travelled into England, taking France in his way, in order to inspect the various establishments for public education, and for beneficence, generally, and who has distinguished himself by his zeal and his intelligence in behalf of general instruction, has invited M. Cleobulos to Moldavia, to settle near him, for the purpose of establishing schools of mutual instruction in the Greek language. The invitation has been accepted.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR SMALL DEBTS.

The Society for relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, at their annual general Court on the 7th Instant, reported that the number of debtors released, and discharged by them from 62 prisons, during the past year was 1138, who had 883 wives and 2187 children; the average expense of whose liberation cost only £2. 17s. 2½d. each.

At this meeting 68 prisoners were relieved for the sum of £228. 9s. 7d. Of 92 cases, 23 were rejected, and 6 deferred.

#### *Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poor's Rates.*

The Committee desires to be assisted by the reflecting and patriotic of the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical portion of the community, in the devising and eliciting such modes of employment for the unoccupied as will not interfere with existing occupations.

2. For the further prevention or diminution of Poor's-rates, the furnishing occupation for all capable of work.

3. The best means of equalizing as much as is practicable the existing inequality of wages in manufacturing districts.

The Committee is also desirous to obtain from their countrymen generally, judicious opinions as to the means of preventing the unhappy consequences and heavy expenses attendant on removals of parochial poor.

B. WILLS, Secretary.

*King's Head, Poultry.*

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### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.



#### CALCUTTA.

##### SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

The Rev. Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta, is now zealously endeavouring, and with good prospect of success, to spread the knowledge and practice of Christianity in the East Indies. Among other good works, he is now establishing schools, in his widely-extended jurisdiction, for the moral and intellectual improvement of the native population; and the inhabitants have generally manifested a disposition to avail themselves of these means of instructing their children. This is a most important fact; and both religion and humanity may rejoice at the results likely to flow from an education founded on Christian principles. The native powers are also well disposed towards this head of our Indian Church; and some of them have given him assurances of protection to

the Missionaries he may send into their dominions. Such, indeed, is the good opinion entertained at home of his zeal, tempered as it is with sound judgment and discretion, that no ordinary degree of alacrity is shewing itself in assisting him in these undertakings.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### COMMERCE.

Advices from Sydney are received to the 25th September. The *Isabella*, *Gloria*, and *Maria*, convict ships, had arrived safe, with their crews and convicts in the best condition. The regulation by Government, restraining the commanders of such vessels from taking out investments of goods, as formerly, appears to have been quite unexpected at Sidney; and it was generally supposed a material rise would take place in all articles exported from this country.

The following report of the state of the Colony was brought by the David Shaw, which arrived lately from Port Jackson direct, entirely freighted, by the principal house in the Settlement, with a valuable cargo of oil, fur, seal-skins, and wool, produce of the territory, and its adjacent shores.

### PRODUCE—POPULATION.

The autumnal rains of March and April have this season caused only a partial overflow of the South Creek. The price paid to Government for the supply of their stores with fine fresh meat was 6d. per lb.; and 10d. per bushel for wheat;—a fine milch cow could be purchased for 10l.

The annual muster, concluded at the date of 1817, gave the following results:—

Total number of souls in	
New South Wales . . . . .	17,165
Van Dieman's Land . . . . .	3,214

Population of the territory . 20,379

There were 14,500 acres of wheat in cultivation in New South Wales; 1250 acres of potatoes, barley and oats; and 11,700 acres of maize. The following

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are the quantities of stock exclusively in New South Wales, viz.

Horses . . . . .	2,850
Horned Cattle . . . . .	38,650
Sheep . . . . .	66,700
Pigs . . . . .	11,400

Of the above 20,379 souls there were 4,000 male convicts; 2,340 women prisoners, and 850 of their children; and upwards of 4,000 men and about 500 women having been forwarded thither, from this country and Ireland, since June of the last year. Thus, including the settlers who have since gone out, the entire population of the territory may now be estimated at 25,000 souls. In 1812, the total number of inhabitants were only 12,471, by which it will appear they have been doubled in six years!

### MISSIONARIES.

By the last advices received from Otaheite the island was in tranquillity. The Missionaries, says a Sydney Gazette, were in the full enjoyment of their health, and every wished for success is attending their labours, all the islanders being converted to Christianity! Speaking again of these islands, another Gazette says. A great majority of the natives can read, and delight in perusing the various tracts printed for them in their own dialect: furnished by nature with subsistence from the most trifling labour, they bestow much of their time in reading, and even in writing, corresponding with each other on the leaf of the plantain and the banana. There are very few families without one or more readers.

The Church Missionary Society have also, through the personal indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, formed an establishment on the north island of New Zealand; and it is an interesting proof of the reciprocal services commencing between ourselves and the fine race of men inhabiting the above islands, that an advertisement of the departures in the Sydney Gazette, of March 9, specifies the names of twelve New Zealanders and six Otaheitans, who compose part of the crews of two colonial brigs, then on the eve of sailing for the coast fisheries. (*Philanthropic Gazette.*)

## CHINA.

## NEW VICEROY.

From China, we learn, the Viceroy has been recalled by the Emperor of China and sent to a distant part of the Empire for the alledged purpose of quelling by his wisdom and activity a rebellion which is said to be raging with great fury at the extremity of the kingdom. The removal, however, is attributed with greater appearance of truth and probability, to the immense wealth amassed by the Viceroy at Canton, which is supposed to have excited the avarice and rapacity of the Ministers about the Court. This new Viceroy arrived at Canton in January last, and is reported to be of a more mild and accommodating disposition than his predecessor. It will probably however be soon found that he differs little from others of his Countrymen in power.

## POLICE AND CRIMINAL LAWS.

*From the Peking Gazette, August 9, 1817,*

Chow, the Yu-she (or Censor) of Honan, kneels, to report, with profound respect, in the hearing of his Majesty, the following circumstances, and to pray for his sacred instructions.

The clear and explicit statement of punishments is a means of instruction to the people; the infliction of punishments is a case of unwilling necessity. For all courts there are fixed regulations to rule their conduct by, when cases do occur that require punishments to be inflicted in questioning. Magistrates are not, by law, permitted to exercise cruelties at their own discretion.

But of late, district Magistrates, actuated by a desire to be rewarded for their activity, have felt an ardent enthusiasm to inflict torture. And though it has been repeatedly prohibited by Imperial edicts, which they profess openly to conform to, yet they really and secretly violate them.

Whenever they apprehend persons of suspicious appearances, or those charged with great crimes, such as murder or robbery, the Magistrates begin by endeavouring to seduce the prisoners to confess, and by forcing them to do so. On every occasion they torture by pulling, or twisting round the ears (the torturer having previously rendered his fingers rough by a powder) and cause them to kneel a long while upon chains. They next employ what they call the

Beauty's Bar,\* the Parrot's Beam,† the refining furnace‡, and other implements expressed by other terms which they make use of. If these do not force confession, they double the cruelties exercised, till the criminal dies, (faints) and is restored to life again, several times in a day. The prisoner unable to sustain these cruelties, is compelled to write down or sign a confession (of what he is falsely charged with) and the case any how is made out, placed on record, and with a degree of self-glorrying is reported to your Majesty. The Imperial will is obtained, requiring the person to be delivered over to the Board of Punishments, for further trial.

After repeated examinations, and undergoing various tortures, the charges brought against many persons are seen to be entirely unfounded.

As for example, in the case of the now degraded Tacu-tae, who tried Lew-te-woo; and of the Che-chow, who tried Pih-leu-king. These Mandarins inflicted the most cruel tortures, in a hundred different forms, and forced a confession. Lew-te-woo, from being a strong robust man, just survived; life was all that was spared. The other, being a weak man, lost his life; he died as soon as he had reached the Board at Peking. The snow-white innocence of these two men was afterwards demonstrated by the Board of Punishments.

The cruelties exercised by the local Magistrates examining by torture, throughout every district of Chih-le, cannot be described; and the various police runners, seeing the anxiety of their superiors to obtain notice and promotion, begin to lay plans to enrich themselves. In criminal cases, as murder and robbery, in debts and affrays, they endeavour to involve those who appear to have the slightest connexion. The wind being raised, they blow the spark into a flame, and seize a great many people, that they may obtain bribes from those people, in order to purchase their liberation. Those who have nothing to pay are unjustly confined, or sometimes tortured, before

\* A torture said to be invented by a Judge's wife; and hence the name. The breast, small of the back, and legs bent up, are fastened to three cross bars, which causes the person to kneel in great pain.

† The prisoner is raised from the ground by strings round the fingers and thumbs, and suspended from a supple transverse beam.

‡ Fire is applied to the body.

being carried to a Magistrate. In some instances, after undergoing repeated examinations in the presence of the Magistrate, they are committed to the custody of people attached to the Court, where they are fettered in various ways, so that it is impossible to move a single inch; and without paying a large bribe they cannot obtain bail. Their oppressions are daily accumulated to such a degree and for so long a time, that at last death is the consequence.

The death warrants to be signed by his Majesty, at the autumnal execution, amount this year to 935. In this number is included the lowest class of capital crimes. The share which Canton had in these this year is 133; but to the whole number executed in Canton during the year, the word *thousands*, it is said, must be applied: some say 3000. If the truth be equal to 1000, it is a shockingly awful number of human beings for one province to sacrifice to the laws, in the space of one year. I omit the word justice, for human laws and justice are not always the same. What is the reason why so many fall victims to the sword of the law? Is it wholly the fault of the people? or does a share rest with the ruling part of the community?—(*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.)

#### REBELLIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

*Pekin, Oct. 7, 1817.*—One of the Imperial kindred is charged with being connected with a Society, whose nature and object are said to be rebellious.

Associations of a secret nature (for the government disallows of any,—the association of five persons is illegal) seem to increase in China. Their names are very various. The one referred to above is called "The great ascending Society;" others are (2.) "The Society of glory and splendour," (3.) "The Union of the three great powers, viz. Heaven, Earth, and Man." Other names are quaint and ludicrous, such as (4.) "The white jackets," (5.) "The red beards," (6.) "The short swords," and so on. The (7.) "white water-lily" is of long standing. The third one prevails much in Canton, and the new Viceroy, Yuen Tajin, has commenced with great severity against them. Between 2 and 3000 have, it is said, been recently apprehended. At the rite of initiation into this Society, which is performed by night, they make a paper effigy of the reigning Emperor, and require the novice to cut it in pieces.

The Foo-yuen, (or Vice Governor of the province of Foh-keen,) has been dismissed; but no farther inquiry into his conduct is to take place. When he received this communication, he wrote to his Majesty, that he was going immediately to Peking, "To put his head in the mire by the side of the road as his Majesty passed by, to render thanks for his divine goodness." However, his Majesty has commanded, "the Governors of the intervening provinces to take no notice of him, and has forbidden him to proceed on his intended pilgrimage. "Go home," says the Emperor.

The death of the acting Viceroy's wife, is to day thus announced on a slip of red paper, issued with the daily paper.

The lady of his Excellency the Foo-yuen has gone to ramble amongst the immortal. In consequence of his Excellency's son not being at Canton, (to attend to the reception of his friends, who come to sacrifice and pour out libations to the departed,) it is determined on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of the moon, to perform the rites of sacrifice, and to chant prayers, at the hill of the goddess Kwan-yin, situated on the north side of the city of Canton.

#### PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

A Tartar Public Secretary and his coachman have been apprehended and delivered over to the Board of Punishments, on the charge of being Christians. The Secretary acknowledged that his grandfather became a Christian, but that when, in the tenth year of the present reign (1806), the profession of that religion was disallowed, he had recanted.

That this statement is unreal, is argued from his not calling for Pagan priests during his mother's illness, nor performing certain ceremonies after her death; as also from his not offering incense at the gates of his house to the presiding spirit. The prosecution is conducted by some of the first people at Court, in consequence of the statements of an informer. Fifteen persons are implicated, most of them hold offices in the government.

#### RELIGIOUS MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

It has been stated to the Emperor, that in Keangnan, there is a temple on the hill, called Maou-shan, to which thousands of men and women resort twice a year, in spring and in autumn, to burn incense, and give thanks to the



gods. Similar meetings occur also in Keang-se, Yan-hwuy, and Che-keang. His Majesty prohibits all such proceedings, and disallows people going beyond their own district for religious purposes, because all such meetings occasion a waste of time and money, are injurious to morals, and afford pretexts for illegal associations. Those who shall form societies, and collect money, are ordered to be taken up and punished.

## Poetry.

### A FRAGMENT,

WRITTEN IN 1815.

OH! yield me heav'n, some soft persuasive strain,  
Some mighty opiate for the torn heart's pain,  
Which, like Nepenthe in the goblet thrown,  
May soothe the soul, and all its tumults drown.  
And be it, dear one! to thy \*\*\*\*\* given,  
To wean thee now from Earth, and guide to  
heav'n;  
To bid thee smile, amidst this world's wide strife,  
And live, expectant of another life.

Ah gentle \*\*\*\*, what a state is ours!  
The thorns how sharp, how fleeting all the flow'rs!  
Our woes how true, how little worth our gain!  
Factitious joys!—Mere intervals from pain!  
Tell me, my \*\*\*\*, in this mortal sphere,  
What is there worthy of a hope or fear?  
By others ills, too soon our fate we know—  
Poor trembling Pilgrims, in a world of woe!  
Slaves in the same dull round of misery,  
We breathe, we toil, we hope, despair—and die!

Thou dotard man! half animated clod!  
Prone on delusion, thoughtless of thy God!  
Why toil'st thou thus? what anxious to procure?  
What gift is certain, or what blessing pure?  
For health and strength, as heaven's first boon,  
we crave:

This day brings vigour—and the next a grave!  
Is 't Beauty? least secure of human joys!  
Disease first mars it—then old age destroys,  
Honour what art thou? mere delusive thing!  
Bought from a mob, or borrowed from a king!  
In semblance great, while slander skulks un-  
known;

Blows but one blast—and all the phantom's gone?  
Of Wit who boast ye? Earthly minions, say!  
That frothy venom of a thing of Clay!

By nature planted in the breast of youth,  
A guard to reason, and a guide to truth:  
But see it soon, perverted from its end,  
Bid some betray their God, and some their friend.

Oh! filthy world! Oh! chaos of all ill!  
Replete with crimes, and reproducing still!  
Turn thee my \*\*\*\* from this fearful sight,  
This cave enveloped in eternal Night;  
See! Faith waits smiling for the just and good,  
To lave their spirits in th' eternal flood;  
The safe sure road of endless bliss to show,  
And smooth their passage from this world of woe.

Oh mighty mystery! least understood!  
What is the Essence of that Sovereign good,  
Which lasts eternal in unknown excess,  
And free's our nature from its Bitterness!  
Oh say! what Faculty to man is given  
To taste the joys, prepared for him in Heav'n,  
What guardian sprites the shriven soul await,  
To fit it, trembling, for its new found state?  
Doubtless we leave below all mortal sense,  
And glow unveil'd in Angel Excellence.  
What Eye could bear the presence of its God?  
What Ear, the anthems of the blest abode?  
No! every sense expires in one great sense,—  
One mighty power of lasting excellence.

Oh \*\*\*\* best and dearest, kindly given!  
Thou choice, and only gift of pitying heav'n!  
Leave we the world, its sorrows and its crimes,  
Glide we, unnoticed, thro' these troublous times,  
Proving that state, which none but fond Hearts  
know

Denied the Joys of Heav'n, yet free from Earth-  
ly woe;  
Content the lot of lowly ones to prove,  
Our Hope,—Hereafter; and our treasure—Love,  
Oh grant us, Fate! some home, some humble spot,  
Within all peace, and all without forgot!  
This our Petition, and our only Pray'r,  
Apart from all, our Hermitage to share:  
There may we wait, with humble hope the hour  
Of Virtue's triumphs o'er the Dæmon's pow'r;  
And, stealing softly from this world of pain,  
One pillow serve us, and one grave contain.

### AN OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE.

Before the fatal knot is fairly tied,  
Before I change the Widow for the Bride—  
Once more at this tribunal I appear,  
Nor doubt your favour to a Volunteer.

' Such am I now,—though not by martial laws  
 ' I volunteer it: in the Drama's cause  
 ' Enroll'd, in a new corps I range my suit,  
 ' Nor doubt your kindness to a fresh Recruit.  
 ' But fresh recruits are apt to feel dismay'd  
 ' Upon their first appearance on parade,  
 ' And so did I—but soon you calm'd my mind—  
 ' I ever found you liberal, ever kind  
 ' Ye Critics-General of this dread review,  
 ' My doubts and fears arise alone from you;  
 ' Suspend awhile your judgment and your rod,  
 ' And do not vote me of the *awkward squad*.  
 ' Say, is the day my own? how goes my cause?—  
 ' You need not speak—I'll judge by your  
 applause.'

Ladies—I one proposal fain would make,  
 And trust you'll ear it for your country's sake:  
 While glory animates each manly nerve,  
 Should British women from the contest swerve?  
 No!—we'll form a female *Army of Reserve*,  
 And class them thus: Old Maids are *pioneers*,  
 Widows *sharp-shooters*—Wives are *fusileers*;  
 Maids are *battalion*—that's—all under twenty,  
 And as for *light troops*—we have those in plenty;  
 Vixens the trumpet blow, Scolds beat the drum—  
 When thus prepared what enemy dare come?  
 Now, Brother Soldiers—dare I, Sisters, join?  
 If you this night together would combine  
 ' To save poor me from anxious hope and fear,  
 ' And send out Mercy as a Volunteer—  
 ' To whose white banner should the Critics flock,  
 ' My faltering spirits might sustain the shock:  
 ' Give to my efforts, then, this glorious sanction—  
 ' Your smiles, your plaudits, and your approbation.'

#### WOMAN.

Yes, sweet are woman's tears,  
 When feeling bids them flow;  
 When anxious hopes and fears  
 In woman's bosom glow.

Let man proclaim his power,  
 His giant strength display;  
 'Tis woman rules the hour  
 Of anguish and dismay.

She bids each sorrow cease,  
 When keenest woe assails;  
 She softly whispers peace  
 When man's assistance fails.

Then rosy chaplets bind  
 Round woman's brow alone;  
 The world may prove unkind,  
 If woman's smile we own.

#### SONG.

[From Carolan; a Tale.]

Within this breast a sorrow dwells,  
 Which happy lovers never know;  
 Within this breast a transport swells  
 Of joy, attended still by woe!

Within this breast still lives a maid  
 Whom hope to my fond arms had given,  
 And long my love and joy's delay'd  
 For her—a favourite of Heaven!

Within this breast lives many a pain  
 Of disappointed love and joy:  
 Within this breast lives hope—ah, vain!--  
 Whom wild despair does still annoy.

Within this breast springs many a sigh,  
 Urg'd by Affections tenderest glow,  
 And love's and pity's sympathy—  
 Ah, oft the source of grating woe.

Within this breast how oft have sprung  
 The tenderest raptures love could seal;  
 How often has this breast been wrung  
 By woes—which none but lovers feel.

Within this breast, while reason beams  
 Upon the active senses clear,  
 Her lovely form shall live in dreams  
 Of hop'd-for joy,—to me yet dear.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE BRITISH GALLERY.

The Italian, the Flemish, the French  
 and the Spanish Schools, are all fully represented in this parliament of genius—  
 all ages, and the perfections of almost every great master, have their specimens here. It contains 156 pictures of every description, and of the foremost class in each. The liberality of the Prince Regent has contributed some of the finest Gaspar Poussins in existence, besides productions of Titian, Claude, Rubens, Vandyke, Parmegiano, del Sarto, Tintoretto, Holbein, and the splendid Cartoon of The Sacri-

fice. He has also sent some fine Cuyps, Rembrandts, Potters, &c. &c.; the Duke of Wellington some excellent Flemish drolls, and masterpieces of Snyders, together with two examples of Platza, a painter unknown to us. The Earl of Carlisle is the donor of many interesting pictures; the Earl of Daruley of some grand Salvators; the Marquis of Bute of an incomparable Hobbima, &c.; the Right Hon. Charles Long of Teniers' Misers, &c.; Viscount Ranelagh a delicious Cuyp.

#### OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

The fifteenth exhibition at Spring-gardens displays much talent in both the branches of the art to which the exhibition is devoted. Among them are some fine landscapes by Stark, Miss H. Gouldsmith, Prout, Deane, Linnell, T. Fielding, Varley, C. Fielding, Robson, &c. The miniatures are numerous, and many of them well executed. Among the water-colour pictures in the historical style is 'Falstaff acting the King, from the first part of Henry IV.', by Richter; which, both in conception and execution, possesses very considerable merit.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY.

We have not room for more than an enumeration of the most striking pictures, in this annual exhibition of the talent of British Artists. 38. Portrait of Chantrey, by Raeburn; 48. Theatrical Portraits, by G. Clint; 86. View of Rotterdam, by Calcott; 104. Entrance of the Meuse, a masterly sky, by Turner; 143. Lending a Bite, a humorous little thing, by Mulready; 153. The Penny Wedding, one of Wilkie's best painted and most characteristic compositions; 157. The Stolen Kiss, from Guarini, Pastor Fido, West; 163. Portraits of three Messrs. Lyell, a charming picture, Phillips; 164-5-6. An Interior and Designs for Boccace, exquisitely done, by Stothard; 169. Venus Anadyomene, a beautiful piece, by Howard; 175. Morning Fishermen, one of Collin's most perfect landscapes; 206. Richmond Hill, an uncommon and splendid work, by Turner; 212. Highland Chief, by Raeburn; 232. Captain Manby, in a fine broad style, J. P. Davis; 269. The Post Office,

E. V. Rippingille; 309. Jacob's Dream, by W. Allston, equal to the foremost productions of the season; 310. Aladdin, richly coloured, by Stewardson; 341. Sir Roger de Coverly, a very clever thing, by C. R. Leslit; 404. A Lady in a Ruben's manner, R. R. Reinagle; 453. Calandrino, a droll story from the Decameron, H. P. Briggs; 461 and 469. Landscapes by Samuel and Hoffland; 603. Village Feast, W. Kidd; 640. A Wood-Cutter and his Daughter, Drummond; 676. In miniature, Sir Gregor Mac Gregor and other large portraits, by Steele; and several brilliant and sweet productions, by A. Robinson, Chalen, W. H. Watts, Newton, &c. Enamels by Bone in his best manner, and a large and fine copy by Muss, &c.:—In Sculpture, 1179. A Peasant Girl, by Westmacott; 1181. Statue of Dr. Anderson for Madras, Chantrey, and some fine busts, &c.

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#### ON THE ARABIC LANGUAGE,

As now spoken in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.  
SIR,

In this enlightened age, when our intercourse is increasing with nations remote from our own, and possessing different religions, languages, laws and customs;—when the Ambassadors of the Mohammedan potentates of Europe, Asia and Africa, are resident in our metropolis; all understanding the *Arabic Language*:—when, with a knowledge of this language, a person may travel and hold colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkey, with the greatest part of Asia, and with Africa;—and lastly, when we consider the valuable and immense stores of Arabian Literature, of the best periods which still remain unexplored;—is it not remarkable, that in this powerful and opulent country, there should not be found, with all our boasted learning and eagerness of research, as many as three or four Englishmen capable of writing and conversing intelligibly in that beautiful and useful language. The extent of this disgraceful ignorance would be scarcely

credible, were there not proofs beyond doubt that our principal seats of learning are as deficient in this knowledge as scholars in general are, and that letters or public documents written in that language have been, in vain, sent to them for translation. See the P. S. to my letter. What I have long considered as chiefly tending to diminish the desire of acquiring this language, is an opinion dogmatically asserted, and diligently propagated, that the Arabic of the East and West, are so different from each other as almost to form distinct languages; and to be unintelligible to the inhabitants of either of those regions respectively. *Having always doubted the truth of the assertion, I have endeavoured from time to time during the last ten years, to ascertain whether the Arabic spoken in Asia be the same as that spoken in Africa, (westward to the shores of the Atlantic ocean,) but without success and even without the smallest satisfactory elucidation, until the arrival in London last winter of the most Reverend Doctor Giarve, Archbishop of Jerusalem; and this gentleman has given such incontestible proofs of his proficiency in the Arabic Language, that his opinion on this important point, cannot but be decisive; accordingly on presenting to the Reverend Doctor some letters from the Emperor of Marocco to me, desiring, that he would oblige me with his opinion, whether the Arabic in those letters was the same with that spoken in Syria; he replied in the following perspicuous manner, which I think decides the question.—“ I can assure you that the language and the idiom of the Arabic in these letters from the Emperor of Marocco to you, is precisely the same with that which is spoken in the East.”*

It is, therefore, now ascertained that the Arabic language spoken in the kingdom of Tafililit, of Fas, of Marocco, and in Suse or South of Barbary, is precisely the same language with that which is now spoken in Syria, and Palestine in Asia;—countries nearly 3000 miles distant from each other. And, from information since obtained, there appears to be no doubt that the Arabic Language spoken by the Arabs in Arabia, by the Moors and Arabs in India and Madagascar, and by the Moorish nations on the African shores of

the Mediterranean, are one and the same language with that spoken in Marocco; subject only to certain provincial peculiarities, which by no means form impediments to the general understanding of the language; not so much indeed as the provincial peculiarities of one country of England differ from another.

Unwilling to trespass further on the time of your readers, I shall in a future letter notice the considerable misconstructions and errors into which the ignorance of this language has led European travellers in Africa; of which I shall state some examples that have occurred in a recent publication respecting that country.

I am, &c.

JAMES JACKSON.

*Circus, Minories,  
13th May, 1819.*

P. S. There is a letter from the reigning Emperor of Marocco (Mully Soliman ben Mohammed) to our revered Sovereign in the Western Arabic (See Appendix to *Jackson's Account of Marocco*, &c. p. 320) which was sent to the University for translation, and after remaining there as Dr. Buffé informed me, about two months, was returned without a translation. It was then sent to the Post-office for the same purpose, but with similar ill success: Dr. Buffé who had been the bearer of it (from the Emperor) to the Secretary of State, then called on me, and requested a translation which I declined giving, unless I should be requested so to do by the Secretary of State.—This letter contained friendly overtures, and afforded a most favourable opportunity to open an advantageous negotiation with Marocco, and a mutual exchange of good offices; but from ignorance of the language the opportunity was lost. The late Mr. Spencer Perceval having expressed to my Lord Redesdale, or to Mr. Mitford, late of the Audit-office, the regret he felt at not being able to procure a translation, my friend Mr. Mitford, mentioned my name to his relation as a person competent to translate. Accordingly I received a letter from Mr. Perceval, requesting a translation into English which I delivered to that gentleman a few days afterwards, but the original Arabic

letter of which I made a translation did not reach me till several months after it had been received by the minister! In the mean time the Emperor made repeated enquiries of the *Bashaw of El Garb*, of the *Governor of Tangier*, and of the *British Consul*, for a reply to this letter, when his Imperial Majesty was actually informed by some of the Members of the *Divan*, that the King of England had no power; but that the power was vested in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown; whereupon the Emperor determined never to write again to a Christian King in the Arabic Language, and with regard to Great Britain, I believe he has faithfully ever since kept his word! Some time before this letter was written, I being then in Marocco, the Emperor's Minister asked if the Emperor his master were to write an Arabic letter to *Sultan George*, *Sultan El Ingleez* (these were his expressions) whether they were capable of translating it into English; as the Emperor did not wish the contents to be known to his *Bashaw at Tangier*, nor to the *British Consul*, as it would necessarily be, if written in English; I replied that there were learned men at the Universities capable of translating every learned language in the known world; and, accordingly, the letter above alluded to, was written in Arabic and addressed to his Majesty. An additional proof of the desire which the Emperor then had to conceal its contents, was, that it was written in *his own hand-writing*; which I am competent to declare, having letters from him in my possession,—and being acquainted with the Emperor's hand-writing and style.

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#### FORGED NOTES.

The Society of Arts having opened a Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether there exist any means, within the compass of the fine or mechanical arts, not of totally preventing the forgery of Bank notes (for that is obviously impossible), but of increasing the difficulty of imitation, and thus of checking the prevalence of the crime, plans from various quarters were sent in, and infor-

mation of no trifling value was obtained by oral testimony, both from the Members of the Society and from strangers. The report of this Committee has lately been published; and after remarking on the facility afforded by the present Bank of England notes to forgery, they enter into various plans for rendering it more difficult: the most important part of their observations is the following:

From the testimony of professional artists, it appears extremely difficult to produce the effect of type-printing by common engraving. If, therefore, it be granted that a note composed of type can only adequately be imitated by type, the present forgers must either associate type-makers in their schemes, or learn an entirely new art. The smallest kind of type, called *Diamond*, is so difficult of execution, and so little in demand, that (as appears from the testimony of Mr. Caslon) there are not more than four or five persons in England who can cut the punches for it. By fixing upon an unusual form for the type, in which, for example, the letters shall lean the contrary way to *Italic* type, and making it penal to execute any such, except for the Bank of England, a great difficulty in the first instance will be opposed to the forger. It does not appear that the most expert artist can execute more than two punches in a day. Now it would be easy to combine 1,200 or 1,500 different letters or characters, and forms of letters and characters, in one note, and to repeat each letter and character several times. It would therefore be necessary that the forger should either be himself a first rate artist, or secure the co-operation of such; and that he should employ from two to three years in furnishing himself with materials. That he then should acquire the art of the letter founder, or expose himself to the additional risk of a second associate in his fraud, in order to obtain from the punches a font of types. But security in a high degree against forgery, is not the only advantage attending the use of typography; for if with this latter the process of stereotyping be combined, we obtain absolute identity through an infinite number of impressions,



without any necessity of renewing the original punches, combined with all the difference in rapidity of production between letter-press and copper-plate printing. It appears, therefore, as the result of this investigation, that there are at least three or four practical methods of constructing Bank-notes, each of which will, in a greater or less degree, prevent the successful competition of the forger—namely, the highest perfection of design and engraving, executed on steel—the adoption of figured borders, like the American notes—the union of variety, evenness, and mathematical accuracy, in engine engraving—and the perfection of type combined with stereotype. But the employment of any one of the three first of these modes is not in the least incompatible with the combination of any other or of all the three; and this combination is in fact contemplated by the authors of all those communications that have been approved by the Society. In the same manner analogous combinations of wood engraving, and works of art cut in the same manner, or struck on metal, are capable of being united with printing-type. Thus means appear to be accessible to the Bank of England of rendering the forgery of their notes in a high degree more difficult than at present. The problem estimated by the Society to the investigation of this Committee appears to be resolved; and although it is not in the nature of things that a person who cannot read should be protected from imposition by the most clumsy forgery, yet to all others the security thus offered appears to be so nearly complete as to invite a fair trial of its practicability.

## National Register:

### FOREIGN.

#### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

##### *Extent of Territory.*

From Mellish's map referred to in the late negotiations with Spain, it appears that the whole territory of the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is about equal to 2,256,955 square miles: of which that part lying east of the Mississippi, and including the Florida, is equal to 942,130 square miles.

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If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut at the last census (1810,) it would contain a population of 135,417,300 persons.

### *Great Experiment.*

A new steam vessel, called the Savannah Packet, of 300 tons burden, has been built at New York, for the express purpose of conveying passengers across the Atlantic. She is come to Liverpool direct. A trial had been made with her from New York to Savannah; she went to Staten harbour and back in one hour and fifty minutes. She is calculated to bear 20 inches of steam, and will pass any steam-boat in the American rivers. Her cabin is furnished in a most elegant style; there are 32 state-rooms; the cabins are on an entire new principle, those for the ladies being entirely distinct from the gentlemen. She is commanded by a Captain Rogers, one of the first engineers in the United States. She sailed from Savannah, on the 30th of April, for Liverpool.

### FRANCE.

#### *Prizes offered.*

The Society for the encouragement of National Industry in France, have offered the following prizes:—Improved manufacture of sewing needles, 3000 francs—dressing of flax and hemp without soaking, 1500—new method of silvering the back of mirrors, 2,400—dying wool scarlet by madder, without cochineal, for artificial diamonds and precious stones, 1200 francs—preservation of alimentary substances, according to M. Appert's process, 2000 francs—best mode of salting provisions, 2000 francs—construction of a country windmill, 4000 francs—for planting the northern pine, 1000 francs—for planting the Scotch pine, 1000 francs—These have been offered before, and are not yet merited.

The following are other prizes:—For the completion and performance of the *muria*, (a machine for raising water,) 1000 francs—for the construction of new water-wheel, 3000 francs—a mill for cleaning Indian corn, 600 francs—for the establishment of wells for obtaining water by filtration, two prizes, 1800, and 3000 francs—preparation for materials adapted to the arts of engraving, 1500 francs—

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a substance that may be cast in a mould like plaster of Paris, and of great durability, 2000 francs—manufacture of Russia leather, two prizes, 1500 and 3000 francs—to the maker of the hydraulic press that shall have been substituted for the common presses of oil and wine, 2000 francs.

*Eulogium of Mr. Bowditch.*

At the late Annual Public Meeting of the four Academies of the Institute at Paris, Mr. Walckenaer, a distinguished member delivered the most flattering eulogium on Mr. Bowditch, the conductor of the British Mission to Ashantee, in a geographical memoir about to be published.

*Cheats in all Trades.*

The Gazette de France says, some owners of large derots of wine, in a village which we will not name, have adopted a most adroit scheme for obtaining advantageous sales. They get wine shoots brought from the Northern departments, that have been nipped by the frost, and then industriously spread the news that the vintage has been destroyed. On this the merchants flock to their cellars, and purchase eagerly at high prices; but the fact is, that the vines have not suffered, and every thing promises one of the finest years that France has even seen.

*Abundant Crops.*

We hear from Marseilles, under date of the 1st of May, that the corn, the vines, and fruit trees all over Provence, promise an abundant produce. The abundant rains which fell in April, and the general weather which followed, have filled with joy the hearts of the husbandmen and proprietors.

**INDIES: WEST.**

*State of Hayti.*

From a recent work by M. de Lacroix, we learn that Agriculture has not yet reached the degree of perfection it had attained in 1789, but it is making rapid advancement towards complete regeneration. The revenues of this Colony exceed one hundred millions. The annual resources of the two governments amount to forty-eight millions, and their expenditure to eighteen. The armies of the two chiefs of St. Domingo amount to 48,000 men. One third of this force is kept constantly under arms; and in case of attack, it

could be quadrupled. The population of Hayti is calculated at 500,000 souls, 480,000 of whom are blacks or creoles. In 1789, the population amounted to upwards of 600,000, including 40,000 whites and 40,000 creoles. Of the former but few now remain, and the latter do not exceed 25,000. The morals of the people are improving, and public instruction is protected and encouraged.

## National Register:

**BRITISH.**

**THE KING.**

WINDSOR CASTLE, MAY 1, 1819.

"His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, and he is generally in cheerful spirits; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

*Presents brought by the Persian Ambassador.*

A Gold Enamelled Looking Glass, opening with a Portrait of his Persian Majesty; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two Sovereigns; the one in painting, the other by reflection; and around which were poetical allusions.

*A Gold Enamelled Box.*

A magnificent costly Sword, celebrated in Persia for the exquisite temper of its blade; the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.

Carpets of Cashmere Shawl, composed of four distinct pieces; the principal Carpet is in length 17 Persian yards, breadth 9 yards. They were manufactured for the King of the Afghans, who sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, sent them, as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown.

*Two carpets of Herat.*

A large Painting of his Persian Majesty.

Ten magnificent Cashmere Shawls, of various sizes and denominations.

The Arabian horses brought by his Excellency to England as a present to the Prince Regent, were drawn up in the Court.

*Important Documents.*

An Appendix to the Bank Report of the House of Commons, contains various important documents relative to the commercial and monied operations of the United Kingdom. The following results are extracted from some of them:—

The total amount of Bank-notes in circulation on the 20th ult. was - - 1,27,456,900

Which was an increase since the 6th of the same month, of 3,047,130

On Feb. 11, 1819, the 1l. and 2l. notes in circulation amounted together to the sum of - - - 7,445,102

It is calculated that of these the 2l. notes do not bear a greater numerical proportion to the ones than 1 to 7 or 8.

Between the 29th of Feb. 1816, and the 31st of Aug. 1818, nearly five millions of foreign property appear to have been drawn out of our funds:—

At the former of these periods the whole sum was - - 1,17,334,458

At the latter - - - 12,486,913

Difference - 1,4,847,545

Added to which is the difference of terminable Annuities, viz.—

At the former period - 1,6,363

At the latter - - 5,791

Difference - 1,572

The Importations of Grain into England appear to have amounted in value in 1818, to the enormous sum of 1,13,271,629

Whilst those of 1815 were only - - - 2,192,685

Difference - 1,11,078,944

*Sinking Fund.*

An important return has just been made to the House of Commons on the subject of the National Debt. It is, we believe, one of the papers moved for by Mr. P. Grenfell, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the public would be gainers, were the Commissioners for the reduction of the National debt, instead of laying out their funds in buying up the already existing debt of the country, to employ it (as by act of Parliament they are authorised) in contracting for the whole or part of any new Loan that may

be wanted for the public service. The year which has been selected for data on this point, is that ending the 15th of June, 1816. The amount of the Sinking Fund for that year was in money 13,407,298 l. 2s. 4d. and there was raised by Loan for the service of the same year the sum of 36,000,000 l. Now it appears that these 13 millions and odds, having been laid out in the purchase of old 3 per Cents, the capital stock acquired, or, in other words, redeemed, was only 22,532,505 l. 3s. 9d; whereas, had the Commissioners paid the money into the Exchequer in exchange for such portion of the new Loan of 36,000,000 l. as would have been deliverable to them at the rate and on the terms upon which that loan was contracted for, and raised, the capital stock which they would have acquired, in the Three and Four per Cents, would have amounted to 24,569,428 l. 10s. 7d. The nett loss, therefore, which this country suffered by the mode in which the Fund was appropriated, was no less than 2,156,923 l. 6s. 10d.

*Beautiful Sculpture.*

The Albion, 74, lately arrived at Portsmouth, has brought to England a group, by Canova, in Parian Marble, of the three Graces, (natural size) of Hebes, Bacchantes, Nymphs, and of the Muses, taken from the most celebrated antique models, and executed under the eye of Canova, in white marble, which are intended to be placed in an elegant Temple of the Muses, recently erected in Woburn-park, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. Some of these figures cost his Grace 3,000 l. each. The cases containing them were not suffered to be opened at the Custom-house, from the danger there would be of breaking them; but the duty will be paid when fixed on their pedestals. There has also been landed from this ship, a magnificent collection of medals and coins, for the British Museum; and a curious and elegant collection of weights and measures, for Lord Castlereagh, by which, we understand, his Lordship hopes to illustrate a plan which he has had some time in progress, to equalize the weights and measures among all civilized nations. Various packages of alabaster figures, vases, antiques, models, and groups, for numerous of the nobility, manufacturers at the pot-

teries, and artists, have also been landed, with several casts from antique basso-relievos, &c.

#### *Students at Cambridge.*

It appears by the University Calendar for the present year, that the total number of members of this university, whose names are on the boards, is 3698, being 250 more than the preceding year, and an increase of 1576 since 1804, when the number was 2122.—In order to admit more members of the university at St. Mary's church, the pulpit has been removed, and is placed nearer the organ; alterations have also been made in some of the college chapels for the accommodation of a greater number of students.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

#### *Velocipede improved.*

The velocipedes have something so ridiculous in their appearance, as well as difficult in their management, that the modest and the idle will be equally deterred from the use of them; but there is so much ingenuity in the principle of their construction, that one would lament to see them wholly abandoned. We learn that a vehicle has been constructed which has more of the ingenuity and usefulness, without any of the disadvantages of this mechanical invention. It is calculated to accommodate three persons: the front compartment is constructed in the same manner as the common velocipede; the centre consists of a convenient seat, fitted up like the seat of a gig; and the third portion is behind the centre, in the shape of a dicky. It is worked by the person in front, and the one behind, the person in the middle sitting perfectly easy. The man in front has work of the same kind to do as the rider of the common velocipede; the one behind sits in the dicky, with his foot supported by a foot-board, and the exertion he has to make is to turn with each hand the wheels beside him: for this purpose a handle is fixed to the axis of each wheel, and which is turned round in the same manner as a common hand-mill. The machine combines ingenuity with use, and must produce admiration. It is particularly available in private roads, and gentlemen's parks. It was exhibited last week to the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who both expressed the highest satisfaction at so ingenious a contrivance.

A velocipede, on a new construction, is said to be building by an artist at Hereford. It is to have beams or bodies on springs, and four wheels, which will insure its safety. It is to quarter on the roads like other carriages, and, with four impellers, it is supposed that it will proceed with astonishing rapidity; but its peculiar recommendation is to be, the conveyance of two ladies and two impellers, at the rate of six miles the hour.

#### *Bridge over the Menai.*

The third Report of the Select Committee on the road from London to Holyhead has been printed: The Committee adopt, and strongly recommend, Mr. Telford's plan of an hanging iron bridge across the Menai Strait. Each of the two principal piers will be 60 by 40½ feet at high water mark, having a foundation of rock. Upon the summit of each of these will be erected a pyramid of cast metal, for the purpose of raising the cables from which the bridge is to be suspended. The bridge, which is to hang between these two points, will be 522 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The entire length of the bridge will be 560 feet. The expence is estimated at 70,000l.

#### *Curious Calculation.*

It is calculated that the national debt, in 11. Bank of England notes, taken at the round sum of 800,000,000l. and at the rate of 512 to the pound, will be found to amount to the enormous weight of 618 tons, 2 qrs. and 9 lbs.; which, allowing 2 cwt. 2 qrs. to each man, would require upwards of 5,500 able-bodied porters to carry it away—or more than 200 waggons, with four horses.

#### *Subterranean Garden.*

A curious account of a subterranean garden, formed at the bottom of the Percy Main Pit, Newcastle, by the furnace-keeper, was communicated at the last quarterly meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society. The plants are formed in the bottom of the mine, by the light and radiant heat of an open stove, constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation. The same letter communicated an account of an extensive natural hot-bed, near Dudley, Staffordshire, which is heated by means of the slow combustion of coal at

some depth below the surface. From this natural hot-bed a gardener raises annually crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier by some weeks than those in the surrounding gardens.

#### Soap Caution.

The Public have long been imposed upon, by the article of soap being manufactured of inferior materials, to cover the deception of being sold upon cheap terms; but the following simple experiment will detect the imposition, and prove that genuine soap, from its superior quality and strength in washing, is the cheapest.

*Experiment.*—Take half an ounce of soap, cut it small, and melt it in half a pint of boiling soft water; put it in a pail, and, with a flat piece of wood, gently stir up the liquor to raise a lather, then add half pint measures of boiling water, and keep stirring each quantity as it is added, until the mixture ceases to raise a strong frothy lather. Be particular in setting down the number of half pints of water used, before the froth begins to disappear, for then the soap has taken as much water as its strength will bear; and by thus comparing soaps of different manufacturers, that which will take the greatest quantity of water is the most genuine.

*To try the Quality of Soap.*—Take two ounces of any soap, cut it small, and put it into a pint bason; fill it full of boiling water, and stir it till the soap is dissolved; then cover it up, and set it a little distance from the fire for 12 hours; then take it away, and let it cool and settle; turn it out on a plate, and all the impurities of the soap will be found at the bottom: good soap should have no sediment.

### PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

#### CHAPTER IV.

*Criminal Laws in India—Marriage Act—Catholic Petitions—Salt Duties—Royal Household Bill—Game Laws—Civil Contingencies' Deficiency.*

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### CRIMINAL LAWS IN INDIA.

March 16. — Mr. Hume in rising to move certain papers relative to India, stated, that the object was of vast importance as relating to the judicial system, under which 70 or 80 millions of souls were placed—mere justice was sold at a high price to the natives, from the tedious and

expensive manner in which all their law proceedings were conducted. The consequence was an enormous encrease of crime, insomuch that the depravity of the inhabitants of Bengal was beyond all bounds. He concluded with moving for reports of the criminal proceedings in the several presidencies, from 1810 to the present time.

Mr. Canning, on account of the immense volume of papers called for, recommended the confining them to those on the hon. member's list numbered 1, 4, 6, and 10; which would be more than could be brought under review in the present session.

Lord Morpeth supported the motion, and remarked, that our best security for India, was in the equity of our proceedings, and the protection afforded the inhabitants.

Sir W. Burroughs thought much allowance must be made for the difficulty of administering equal and impartial justice, to so great a number of people divided into so many religious sects—Hindoos, Mahometans, Chinese, Arabs, and Christians.

Mr. Hume in reply, adverted to the miserable state of the police in India, which was founded on the system of espionage, every office having its regular set of spies and informers, and at so great an expence were the laws administered, as to amount to one eleventh of the whole revenue of India. The several papers named by Mr. Canning were ordered, and he also offered all the farther private information in his power.

#### MARRIAGE ACT.

March 17.—Dr. Phillimore, in pursuance of notice, rose to ask for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 26th Geo. III. commonly called the Marriage Act. He observed, that as he had introduced the measure last year with the full approbation of the House, it would be unnecessary for him to do more than state the outline of it. It related to the marriages of infants—1. by license: 2, by bans. The House was aware that, by the existing law, the marriage of a minor by license without consent, was at all times absolutely void, even after the lapse of many years: the Court had no discretion, and most distressing cases sometimes occurred, where the parties even sought to avail themselves of their own perjury, to free themselves from the connection they had formed. The remedy for this was extremely simple: it was to limit the period for the avoidance of the marriage by parents or guardians, to the minority of the party, and where the party himself sought



relief, to one year after the celebration of the marriage: after this time had elapsed, it ought not to be disturbed. With respect to the marriage of infants by bans, it was generally considered that that formality was a proclamation; but in so large a city as London, it was impossible that it could be effectual, where bans might be put up in a distant and obscure situation. The hon. member meant, that an actual residence of one fortnight should be necessary in the parish where the bans were published. Leave was then given.

HOUSE OF LORDS.  
CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

*March 17.*—The Marquis Downshire presented three petitions in favour of the Catholics. The first of these petitions, (said the noble marquis) was from the Protestant inhabitants of Dublin, praying for the removal of those disabilities which still disqualified their Catholic Brethren by interdicting their constitutional claims. Another petition to the same effect had also been consigned to his custody from the Protestant Freemen of Dublin, worthy of that spirit of intelligent toleration which was fast obliterating the prejudices of less liberal eras. The first of these petitions was not only numerously signed, but it was signed by men of consideration and property, and was, he conceived, well deserving of their lordships' attention. The third petition was from the Protestant Dissenters of Bels fast. His lordship spoke in high term of the loyal conduct of the Catholics during the last 27 years, and of their tolerant spirit, and hoped they would be granted the required relief.—The petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD BILL.

*March 19.*—On the Speaker's putting the question that the amendments to this bill be read a second time,

Lord Folkestone objected to the clause by which the sum of 10,000*l.* was to be allowed to the Duke of York, on account of his having the care of his majesty's person. He thought this sum was much larger than the expenses to be incurred rendered necessary. He therefore moved that the clause should be expunged.

The motion was supported by Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Protheroe, who said, he had always felt great respect for the personal character of the Duke of York; but he had felt, as he had before expressed, that in a discussion of this kind the influence of his name and family had not been used with the utmost delicacy; it was a

fair inference that ministers had impressed the mind of his Royal Highness with sentiments not congenial to it. He regretted that so painful a subject had been brought under discussion, and was convinced that it would have done much greater honour to ministers, if they had come down to the House with a statement, that under existing circumstances his Royal Highness, however just his claim, could not think of adding a new weight to the burdens of the people.

On a division there appeared, for the amendment of Lord Folkestone, 97; against it, 156; majority, 59. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

GAME LAWS.

On Mr. Brand's moving the second reading of the bill for the amendment of the game laws, Sir John Shelley rose to oppose it, and moved that it be read this day six months; which, being put and negatived, a warm conversation arose upon the principle of the bill, in which Mr. Wilberforce, the Hon. Mr. R. Clive, Mr. L. Wellesley, Mr. Coke, Mr. Banks, Col. Wood, and Mr. Frankland Lewis, bore a distinguished part, the former observing, that "as the present game laws now stood, all the purchasers of game were the absolute encouragers of vice! Mr. Brand defended the principle of his bill, which he said was founded upon the resolution of a former Parliament, that "game belonged to the owner of the soil;" and his object was gained, if the moral feeling of the House were awakened to the system of game laws, which was opposed by the concurrent interests of the lower orders. On a division of the House, there appeared a majority of 27 for the second reading.

CIVIL CONTINGENCIES DEFICIENCY.

On the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving that the report of the Committee of Supply on the Civil Contingencies Deficiency be taken into further consideration,

The Hon. C. Hutchinson said, that the expenses which the House were now called upon to sanction, were the most unnecessary and extravagant that had ever been presented to parliament. But the item to which he objected most was, the sum of 22,510*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for snuff-boxes, to make as presents to foreign ministers; and so far, he had been informed, was this absurd practice carried, that the coachman appointed to drive an Imperial Grand Duke, lately on a visit to this country, had been presented with one. He concluded by moving a resolution, that the sum of 22,510*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for pre-

sents to foreign ministers, was extravagant and ought not to be again incurred.

The Speaker suggested, that as the resolution now before the House was that the sum of 97,154*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* be granted to his Majesty to make good the deficiency in the grant of parliament for the civil service of 1818, the course of proceeding would be to read that resolution a second time, for the purpose of moving an amendment upon it. The form of the amendment would then be a resolution to deduct the 22,510*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* which was the amount of the vote objected to, from the larger sum of 97,154*l.* the whole grant proposed.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that as the charge had been already incurred, he did not propose to disallow it, or to deduct it from the resolution now before the House; but he proposed his resolution for the purpose of expressing the disapprobation entertained against this part of the expenditure.

The Speaker again suggested, that if this was the object of the hon. gent. he could accomplish it best by proposing a separate resolution, after the question before the House was disposed of. This would be more conformable to the usual practice, than moving it in the shape of an amendment. This course was adopted, and the resolution, that the House agree in the opinion of its committee, that 79,154*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* be granted to his Majesty for making good the deficiencies in the civil service of 1818, was put from the chair.

Lord Castlereagh denied that there had been any waste of the public money, and contended that there was no impropriety in giving presents to the ministers of foreign courts; such a practice was authorized by custom, and was pursued by all nations, except the United States. To speak of himself, he (Lord Castlereagh) could say, that out of 22 presents given to the agents of this country, during the last two years, only five had come to him. The situation of diplomatists was not very enviable or gainful, and therefore ought not to be curtailed of any of its advantages. He knew few instances of their making themselves rich—they were not paid so well, considering the expenses to which they were exposed, as other public servants. He would not, therefore, consent to withdraw this advantage without replacing it by another, and he could think of no other more appropriate or economical. Some of them, he was aware, disposed of these presents for immediate profit; but the greatest part of the gentlemen who were honoured with them, preserved

them as memorials of the transactions in which they had been engaged. "If I might speak of myself as an instance (said the noble lord) I would say that I have kept all the memorials of this kind I have received, in the shape in which they were given; and shall transmit them to my family as property which they will prize higher than any thing else I can leave them."

The original resolution was then put, and agreed to. Mr. C. Hutchinson said, his object would at present be answered by having his resolution on the journals. It would go against the precedent being established. He gave credit to the noble viscount for what he had heard, and had no intention of imputing any thing personally to him, and to the practice which had prevailed.

Sir F. Burdett moved, that the report of the Trial by Battle Abolition bill should be re-committed, in order to afford him an opportunity of moving certain amendments, by which the right of the subject might be preserved, in cases of appeal for murder, against the privilege of the crown to grant pardons in such cases: his motion being supported by only three, was consequently lost, and the report of the bill was received.

#### SALT DUTIES.

March 18.—Mr. Calcraft brought the subject of the salt duties before the House. He admitted that the state of the country would not admit of the repeal of a tax that brought in a million and a half yearly to the revenue; but he contented himself with moving for an account of all the salt delivered duty free in England for the last year, and the purposes to which it had been applied. A short discussion took place, during which Mr. Curwen stated, that since the last year there had been an increase of salt applied to agricultural purposes, which had been found to answer in the most satisfactory manner. The motion was agreed to.

Sir. M. W. Ridley brought forward his proposition for an address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to make a reduction in the number of junior Lords of the Admiralty. The hon. bart. in a temperate speech, argued that the reduction now proposed by him of the junior lords to four, might well be adopted; since, during the war, whilst our naval force was constantly from 120,000 to 120,000 men, and the number of ships in commission was 1,000, six junior lords had been found sufficient to perform all the duties of the department: surely now, when our naval force amounts to but 137

vessels of different descriptions, and the vote of seamen was confined to 20,000, four junior lords might suffice to perform all the arduous business of the office. The motion was supported by Sir I. Coffin, Mr. Calcraft, and others. Ministers, however, preserved a determined silence, and Sir C. Cockburn was the only speaker in opposition to the motion. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 84, the numbers being for the motion, 164; against it 145.

#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, May 27, 1819.*

To suppose that Nations should be exempt from vicissitudes similar to those which befall individuals, in a world proverbially uncertain, were to manifest a pitiable ignorance of the real state of things. The seasons range alternately over the globe; and the vegetable beauties which the present month displays to the delighted eye, are not destined to that perpetuity which a mere gazer on them might wish for his continued gratification. The severities of winter are over; but, they will return; and the heats of summer, with the droughts of autumn, will assume their proper place, and influence. Human life, also, varies; sometimes it demands the utmost exertion of fortitude; while at other times, real prosperity and still more flattering appearances justify enjoyment, though they cannot warrant reliance. Why then, should not nations experience similar variations? Why should not their fortitude be tried, on some occasions, as well as their gratitude on others? Why should not their internal strength be put to the test, as well as their external prowess?

The circumstances of the British nation, at this moment, demand the union of fortitude of mind with gratitude of spirit. Whoever would form a just estimate of them, must not lend his ear without reserve to the representations of party men; nor confide implicitly on the rumours and reports, and conjectures and inferences, which are circulated as unquestionable, by speculative politicians of warm heads and cold hearts; who, generally speaking, are always the most forward to impose their opinion. It is no more than natural, that the momentous discussions now pending in the National council, should occupy all minds, and divide the sentiments of the public. It is

not every man's lot to obtain that information, without which nothing deserving the name of a judgment can be formed. It is not in every man's power to reason rightly on correct information, when he has obtained it; nor to sift the real facts which justify his confidence, from the superficial assumptions, which, at least are problematical, and may, or may not, be realized. There is much truth on both sides; but the medium is the most secure. It is necessary that these opposing truths be allowed to qualify each other; to correct each other, as to quality or quantity, or both; as to degree, or to application; as to influence or to urgency; as to their present action, or as to their expected consequences.

We have repeatedly submitted our opinion, that the questions before the Parliament are of vital importance to the nation. What can be more important, than that which has assumed the name of Catholic Emancipation? A question, on which, as it is well known, the most profound Statesmen differ, and agree to differ. What can be more important than the condition of the Poor at this moment, and the correction, or renovation, or invigoration of that system of laws, by which they are to be governed? On this, too, the most competent persons, the best qualified by theoretical reasoning, or by practical administration, differ, and differ essentially. To treat the poor with contumacy, were to violate the first principles of humanity, together with the positive injunctions of religion. To lead them to depend on fallacies, or what common prudence pronounces uncertainties, and what can be only temporary, and what must fail them, eventually, is to augment their sufferings beyond what God and Nature intended; and to aggravate, beyond bearing, at some future day, what should now be met with wisdom and vigour, with candour, but also with decision.

While are writing, it should seem that the rich are in a state of greater agitation than the poor; in a state of greater uncertainty; and many more are the aching heads and hearts of those who ride in their coaches, at the date of this paper, than of those who look on them, as they are driven along the road, and who wonder at the caprice of Fortune, in bestowing such superabundance on some, and withholding the necessary from others.

To our readers these events can occasion no surprise: we had warned them of the approaching struggle between the financial department of the state, and the description of men known as principals on the money market. The public funds have felt the effects of this contest; and have rapidly declined, in a proportion so considerable, that those who are the most deeply interested in them cannot but be much mortified. To them, it is no child's play; to them the consequences may be more than serious, they may be destructive; and the man who rose up rich, but a few days ago, may find himself in the Gazette a few days hence. From this anxiety the poor are free; they have their troubles; but they are not so sudden; and habit has prepared them to meet such troubles by prudence, and to counteract them by industry.

We remember to have bought Stock at *ninety six*, and to have sold out that same stock at *forty seven*! Can we, then, but sympathize with those who are now under the necessity of complying with the state of Stock Market; and are selling at *sixty six* or *sixty seven*, what they bought at ten or twelve per cent. higher?

Since our last, the Committee on the Affairs of the Bank have made their Report; and they have also sketched out a plan by which that Institution may, or rather *must*, return to the long wished for resumption of payments in cash. As the law stands, no payment in *Silver* can be made beyond *forty shillings*; so that all Bank Notes of higher value must be paid in *Gold*. The consequence will be, possibly, a small loss to the Bank, on one part; and possibly, a small loss to the Public on the other part. But, after the whole is over—we leave it on record, as our opinion—the judicious will look back, not without surprise, on the present difficulties felt or feared, and will wonder at what there was so terrific in *that*, which they will find accomplished by a moderate exertion of sagacity, spirit, and firmness.

The plan proposes, that since the Bank cannot pay in *coined gold*, at the mint price, it shall be allowed to pay in *uncoined gold*, at a price to be fixed, above the mint price. The present price of gold is four pounds and *six-pence* per ounce. The plan allows the Bank, after a certain period, to pay ingots of gold *stamped* (not

*coined*) at four pounds *one shilling* per ounce. If the price of gold should fall to four pounds,\* it is evident, that nobody will apply to the Bank, and pay the additional *shilling*: the Bank may keep their gold: should the price of gold rise to *one shilling* and *six-pence* above the four pounds, the Bank will lose the difference. And this difference will be calculated on such a quantity as the Bank bought at a certain price, and such a quantity as it delivers at a stipulated rate; which, supposing its whole issues were demanded—a most incredible supposition!—would make not *three* per cent. loss on the whole: but, much more probably, the loss on the whole would not exceed *one* per cent. if so much. And this is the terrific object, the Medusa's head, that has turned certain persons into stone! What proportion would such a loss of *one* per cent. bear to the profits realized by the Bank, within a few years last past? It will be observed, that this plan is no novelty: it is acted on by the Bank of Hamburgh.

The Committee propose, that not later than the 1st. of Feb. 1820, the Bank shall begin to pay their notes in portions of not less than the value of 60 ounces of gold, in bars assayed and stamped, at the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* the ounce: that the next payment, which is to take place before the 1st. of October, 1820, shall be in bars similarly assayed and stamped, at the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and the third after the 1st. of May, 1851, in bars, at the Mint price, of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the ounce. After these preliminary steps, the Committee have a confidence, that at the end of two, or at the most three years, cash payments may safely be resumed. In this part of the Report, the Committee recommend the repeal of all penal laws relative to melting and exporting the coin. After solemn debates bills are brought into Parliament to this effect.

The prospect is, that the competition in matters of Finance, which now exists among the Governments of Europe, will close, with this plan; and gold, with other commodities will find, and keep, a level. It is impossible, however, on this subject, to avoid remarking the uncertainty of supplies of this metal from the mines of Spanish America; we doubt much, whether the proportion of produce be not fixed by nature, which is paramount to all law, in

\* It is since fallen to 80.

such a manner that gold may be scarce, while silver is abundant.

So far as the state of our Commerce may be accepted as a branch of politics, our readers will perceive, from our "State of Trade, that things are rather flat, in the Mercantile world; the fact is, that Speculation has exhausted its means: we need say no more. It will be admitted, too, that in some places, the industrious are suffering; but, on the cause of this, opinions differ; they differ, also, on the point, whether such sufferings be general.

It is no more than natural, to compare the Financial State of Foreign Countries with our own: from the French Report on the Public Finances, we learn, that the annual expenditure of France, including interest and payment of the public debt, and the regular charges of existing establishments of the public service, amounted, for the last year, to 878,109,575 francs, or £36,587,898; and that the Budget for the current year is estimated at 889,210,000 francs, or £37,050,416.—Under the necessity of providing for such a heavy expenditure, notwithstanding the famous ruin spread by the *Assignats*, and National Bankruptcy, we do not think France will be forward to disturb the peace of Europe. It is understood, that French Commerce improves; but, it appears that great complaints are made of want of employ for the workmen in certain manufactures. Is it not somewhat remarkable, that this complaint should be general?—that every where part of a population, supposed to be superfluous, should be quitting the land of its nativity, being unable to obtain adequate support?

The same Report may serve for more countries in Europe. Where the inhabitants live on the land, and depend on Agriculture, they complain of the low market price, at which they must sell their produce: where manufactures employ the population, they complain of rivals, and their underselling. The cause is, the dependence, now inevitable, of one country on another, for supplies. It is one consequence of Commerce.

It is very likely that our readers should have paid somewhat more attention than they otherwise might, to the rumours of *Discussions* between Russia and Sweden, from the recollection of hints formerly thrown out, and not obscurely repeated

in the *PANORAMA*; that there was in Sweden a strong feeling in favour of the son of Gustavus, we know, from the authority of Gustavus himself; and from other incidents. That the young prince has acquiesced in his father's abdication *for the family*, is not true. That Charles John has behaved well on the throne, we have no inclination to doubt. Nevertheless, the time may come when the song once sung in England, of "the King shall enjoy his own again," may be translated into Swedish, and become popular. It would be the strangest thing in the world—no, it would *not* be the strangest thing in the world—if Russia and America, though apparently at the greatest possible distance from each other, should be found guilty of approximation, and eventually squabble. The Russians have ships out, surveying the western coast of America, and intent on enlarging their settlements on that coast: the Americans are sending out a vessel, well manned and armed, to see what the Russians are about; (for such is its real destination, though thinly veiled under other pretences) being intent on suffering no settlements but their own. This looks like nothing *now*: Time may tell another tale.

It is certain the American Government is fostering schemes of ambition: the evils suffered by Europe from the tyranny of Colossal power, have not proved a warning to America: future generations will lament this failing.

South America continues to be a scene of bloodshed; it is astonishing, considering the little real assistance obtained from the Mother Country, by what means the Royalists still hold out; if the victories claimed over them, were so decisive as some affect to believe. On the other hand the Patriots said to be slain, have lived to become again the assistants.

On surveying the general state of the World, there is one gratification—and it is a great one—that, whatever be the political state of things, superficially seen, there is a power gradually making its way, that is destined to produce conspicuous effects: we mean, the power of KNOWLEDGE. Where is the spot on the face of the earth, to which this power has not penetrated? Where is the clime so cold, the people so barbarous, the island so remote, that has not been visited by this



power? or, that has not the prospect of being visited by this power, now become its neighbour? KNOWLEDGE is the basis of strength, whether moral or political. It is so much to the honour of our native country, that this power has been fostered by her, at home, and has been sent by her abroad, that we shall close this paper with the gratifying reflection. To what extent it may prove a blessing to mankind, none can say; but, no small portion of mankind, when acknowledging whence they received it, will unanimously, cheerfully, and decidedly, ascribe it to BRITAIN.

The Royal Family has an accession, by means of a daughter born to the Duke of Kent.

## Commercial Chronicle

*Extracts from Commercial Letters, received from various parts.*

### AMERICA.

*Charleston, April 13th, 1819.*

"Rice of fair middling quality may be bought at 3½d. dollars: and good merchantable Upland Cottons, a 16 a 17 cents.

Exports from Charleston, from 1st. October, 1818, to 1st. April, 1819.

Bales of Cotton.	Uplands.	Sea Islands.
To Liverpool . . .	31000	3400
London . . . . .	1200	
Greenock . . . . .	8600	1300
France . . . . .	10000	450
Coastwise . . . . .	5000	
Other places . . . . .	800	250
	56000	5400
Rice.	Tierces.	
To Liverpool . . . . .	2072	
London . . . . .	2437	
Other parts of Gr. Britain	2330	
France . . . . .	1696	
Antwerp . . . . .	1505	
Hamburg . . . . .	2470	
North of Europe . . . . .	607	
Cowes, and a Market . . .	4007	
Coastwise . . . . .	7137	
West Indies . . . . .	10477	
	34738	

### ITALY.

*Naples. April 27th, 1819.*

"Oil is in calm; but it is said the crop will be rather short from the want of rain, which having now come on, will very much benefit the crops of Corn."

*Palermo, April 17th, 1819.*

"Rain has fallen plentifully in the Provinces; and we hope it will ensure that favorable result to the Corn harvest which present appearances lead to expect."

### INDIA.

*Calcutta, October 15th, 1818*

"Our accounts from the interior, state the crop of Cotton to be the most luxurious ever known. If we couple this information with a most extended cultivation, and a present stock of last year's growth, of more than 100,000 Bales, we cannot be wrong in putting down for a certainty, that a great reduction in price will take place when the new crop comes down, in February; so great, we anticipate, as probably to exclude the competition of any other country in the European market.

"It is now certain that the present crop of Indigo will not exceed 65,000 Maunds, and holders are firm in their demands of 20 per cent. advance on the prices of last season.

"The trade in Piece Goods is gradually declining, as European Manufactures of like description are found to be cheaper, of better quality, and of equal durability: they are making their way rapidly in the provinces of this populous Country."

The Americans always looked on the opening of the trade to India as a measure particularly destructive to their commerce, and they now find it almost impossible to compete with us, in consequence of the low rate of freight, and the duties imposed on their India ships. It is expected in America, that the staple articles of this country will hold their prices, or even rise; in this opinion they are confirmed, by finding that advanced price on those commodities exists, not only in London, where it commenced, and where it was attributed to the mercantile speculations of a number of individuals, who had no other way of employing their capital, but that the rise had been found to obtain in a proportionate ratio throughout the continent of Europe. The effect has been immediate on the American markets. The old stock of

cotton is entirely sold off; and it is expected that the new crop (the bulk of which will be brought into market in December,) will sell at the opening of the market, at 30 cents. (16d.) per lb. which is 4 cents. more than it did last year. This of course will shew much in favor of the cotton shippers of this country, as, although, the mercantile people of Great Britain are aware, that 50,000 bales more are expected from the American crop of 1817, than that of 1816; the holders of cotton in Liverpool, we are informed, are firm in their belief, that it will maintain its present advanced price, or, perhaps, even rise. We may expect a very great rise on cotton in the India market, as no less than 40 American vessels are gone, or going round the Cape chiefly for that article, besides the ships which have gone for pepper and coffee, which will probably not get full cargoes, and will be obliged to fill up with cotton. Enough of ships, is stated, have gone to Java from America alone, to carry away the whole spice crop; and they will rather give 12 Dollars a pecul, that return without a cargo. Good Indigo sent from this country has done well in the United States, though a large quantity of inferior quality had been sent from South America; but that commands no sale, as long as there is good in the market.

Salt-petre is cheaper in America than in England. The Americans have sent a larger quantity of specie, than usual, to China, to be invested chiefly in silks, as, from the bad crops and increased consumption, that article has nearly doubled its price in France and Italy.

The amount of woolens is imported from England into the United States is said to be £3,500,000.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, May 20, 1819.*

Perhaps we cannot better open the present paper than by a letter which we copy from a Bengal paper, wherein the spirit of speculation, with the fallacies adopted in the arguments of speculators, are strongly evident.

Now, true it is, that the Americans expected to find in the Cotton furnished by India, a rival of the most formidable kind; but, true it is not, that the price of Cotton would keep up, and perhaps, "even rise." On the contrary, as our readers know, our Reports for some months past have stated a dull sale, and abated prices. With

these the reader will please to connect the intelligence of our abundant crop, as stated in our letter from Calcutta.

The demand for Cotton has been so disproportionate to the import, that the sale price has hardly paid the expences on the article, to say nothing of its first cost; and we have been assured, from very respectable quarters, that assortments of Cotton are making up in Britain—for China!—The most distant of Countries, surely, and the very last to which it might have been predicted that Britain should send Cotton. Such is Commerce! East-India Cotton, after being sent across the globe, westward, is again sent across the globe eastward; and to a country itself producing cotton in abundance!

We have, however, to report a rise in this article, from its lately depressed state; which if it does not altogether place it where it was, and where the Importers would wish it, yet relieves, in some measure, the anxieties of the market. The fact is, that in this Commercial Country, there are usually men of a speculative turn who take off a considerable portion of any commodity, when the price at which it can be obtained offers the prospect of an adequate advantage on a future day. Speculators of this description, have been somewhat forward within these few days; and together with a somewhat enlivened demand for exportation, have given a favourable turn to the market.

It is understood, that the business done has been even extensive; and the prices have risen about a halfpenny per lb.; which on the quantity sold justifies consideration, and affords hopeful presages. Of some kinds the market was absolutely cleared; and more Pernambucos would have found purchasers, could they have been delivered. How long this favourable state of this article—favourable at least, by comparison with what it was—may continue, none can tell; but we learn that the Liverpool market has experienced a corresponding rise; and we may now hope, that what we hinted in our last, at the subsidence of the sympathy with the misfortunes of certain eminent dealers, will be realized, without that long delay which some ventured to anticipate.

The Bengal letter was right in its statement respecting the dearth of Silk, in Eu-

rope; but, the writer could not foresee the uncommon dryness of the last summer; and all who know any thing of the nature of the silk worm, know, that humidity in any form, is even fatal to it, while a dry atmosphere, is friendly. A dry atmosphere also contributes to bring to perfection the food furnished by the Mulberry tree, and thus it is in more senses than one favourable to the production of Silk. Accordingly, this commodity, which had been very high, has resumed a rate not extremely different from its former currency.

The Bengal letter alludes to the value of Indigo in the United States; but, that also is much changed; and India must look for its principal market in Europe; which quarter of the globe will long continue to be the seat of talent, taste, and fashion. At present, the demand for Indigo is not very brisk, though it is not absolutely without motion. There have been small profits realized on purchases made at the last sale at the India House; but, generally speaking, the better profits are yet to come. India, alone, has the power of supplying all the world with this article; and there can be no doubt of its continued endeavours to improve the quality of the production, to the utmost.

East India Drugs generally have experienced but a moderate sale lately; and have varied very much, according to their quality and condition. There have been enquiries after East India Rice; but, the offers made were not equal to the expectation of the holders. At a late Public Sale the whole quantity of Java Rice (ordinary) to the amount of nearly 6,000 bags, was withdrawn, finding no purchasers. The nominal prices were from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

A parcel of Italian Rice was offered for; but, we believe, was not sold: fine Carolina realized 29s. in bond.

Coffee has again made its appearance in Public Sales; but, either the holders expect it to fetch too high a price, or the buyers expect to obtain it at a price too low; for they seldom agree, of late, sufficiently to do business together. Making all allowances for the irregularity of purchasers, and the differences of opinion and judgment between one dealer and another, we may report the average of the market as having experienced a further decline.

In short, though some parcels, perhaps capriciously, or favoured by Fortune, or coming from favourite names, have supported the highest terms, yet on the whole the market is sufficiently depressed to deter most holders from trying the effects of sales. It is thought probable, that the demand will continue limited for some time; in consideration partly, of the supply for home consumption having been answered; while that for exportation is not at present lively.

New Sugars have partially made their appearance at Market. The quality of those as yet shewn is not remarkably excellent; nevertheless, they have had the effect of somewhat damping enquiries, as those who incline to purchase wait till they obtain further intelligence. However that may be, these Sugars have been offered at moderate rates; and even have sold heavily at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. from what had been the currency. Foreign Sugars especially, have felt this; for, to say truth, there is little, or nothing doing in them. At a recent Public Sale, the offers were not within several shillings of the prices at which the Sugars were withdrawn; and after about half the quantity announced had been submitted to the company, without meeting with purchasers, the whole was withdrawn, to stand another chance, under better auspices.

The low prices at which Sugars may be obtained are, certainly, favourable to the Refiners, to whom the dealers now look for customers. But, at this moment there does not seem to be much disposition to enter with any spirit into the market. There are, indeed, those smaller orders in progress which the home trade of the country always commands; but, extensive commissions, or speculations on a commanding scale, are suspended. Good Sugars, are, however, comparatively scarce; probably, from being in hands able to hold them, who look forward with anticipations of a favourable nature; such at least, is our suspicion of the cause. The effect is the same: good Sugars rate high, in comparison with those of inferior qualities.

The demand for Rum is, at this moment, trivial; and Brandy may be purchased lower; but there seems to be no great alacrity in catching at the terms on which it is offered. Geneva is heavy.

Tobacco has lately furnished a supply for exportation; and therefore is now in but little request. Indeed, it must be re-collected of every commodity, that after a considerable delivery, there must ensue a pause, till fresh orders arrive from some other quarter, and are in a course of execution. This, sometimes, influences a Report drawn up at a certain period; and casts a dulness over it, which a few days may dissipate.

With these reflections our article must close. It would be perfectly easy to speculate on probabilities, and to anticipate what may happen; but, to give such anticipations as truths, and to desire the dependence of our readers upon them, would be delusive; and might be dangerous. The utmost we can do,—the utmost that any ought to do, is, to catch the rumours of those opinions which occasionally issue from merchants and dealers of the best information; and, correcting the opinion of one by that of another, or combining the whole, to exhibit a general view of the state of things, as they appear at the time. Any day may make essential alterations in the markets, as in the weather; but, this forms no impeachment of the correctness of the register, or of the accuracy of the weather glass.

The prices of Silver are marked at  
Standard Silver in bars . . . £0 5 5  
New Dollars . . . . . 0 5 3½

The price of Gold is not marked; and probably, must wait the event of the operations of the Bank, before it be definitively settled.

*Average Prices for Corn in England and Wales.*

Wheat	73s. 5d.	Oats	29s. 11d.
Rye	47s. 11d.	Beans	54s. 7d.
Barley	46s. 8d.	Peas	52s. 11d.

**COUNTY OF ESSEX.**

*Agricultural Report, May 24, 1819.*

In such a Season as this, it must be considered not at all requisite to enumerate every particular grain now growing, as every species of field produce is in extreme forwardness, and to all present appearance, the result must be, a heavy harvest, at least a great quantity of Straw. In some parts of this County, the Hay harvest is already begun, which also is in great abundance. The Tare crop also is in favour

of the farmer, and should the weather prove fine, much of this sort will be made into stover, as a substitute for the loss of Clover.

*Bankrupts in the order of their dates; with their Attornies.*

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 24.**  
W. Watkinson, Strand, boot and shoemaker

**BANKRUPTS.**

Atherton J. Warrington, Lancashire, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Mason and Housman, New Bridge street

Bradshaw J. Carlisle street, Soho, tailor. *Sols.* Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Cooke W. Birmingham, merchant. *Sols.* Long and Austen, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Ellerby T. Poole, Dorsetshire, linen draper. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street

Folder J. Savage gardens, Tower hill, merchant. *Sol.* Wilde, College hill

Harris H. Bradford, Wiltshire, baker. *Sols.* King and Lukin, Gray's Inn square

Harris R. Wood street, Spitalfields, stationer. *Sols.* Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary axe

Holbrook G. Fleet market, poulterer. *Sol.* Kiss, Clorid's Inn

Hunter J. and J. Orr, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchants. *Sol.* Barton, Bow church yard

Jordan R. and J. Smith, Stratford, Essex, and I. Litchfield, Leadenhall street, coach proprietors. *Sol.* Wilkinson, Cornhill

Laing C. Garford street Limehouse hole, ship-chandler. *Sols.* Dennett and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Lloyd J. Carnarvon, Shopkeeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row

Moon J. Acres barn, Lancashire, cotton merchant. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple

Nightingale J. and T. Byrne, George street, Portman square, tailors. *Sols.* Fielder & Bartley, Duke street, Grosvenor square

Palmer J. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, wine merchant. *Sols.* Forster and Warner, Lime street, Fenchurch street

Penfold J. Watling street, warehouseman. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane

Radford E. Strand, tailor. *Sol.* Lewis Clement's Inn

Robinson T. and T. H. and R. Hancock, Manchester, cotton merchants. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane

Self R. H. Whitecross street, grocer. *Sol.* Willett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Taylor T. Bristol, tobaccoist. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Gray's Inn

Turk T. Rose street, Newgate market, butcher. *Sol.* Lewis, Clement's Inn

Watt J. Preston, manufacturer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, April 27.**  
J. Mott, Hadleigh, Suffolk, miller

J. Simpson and T. Fleming, Mark lane, merchants

## BANKRUPTS.

Ackland T. sen. Greenwich, butcher. *Sol.* Suter, Greenwich  
 Daniell H. Warren street, Fitzroy square, coachmaker. *Sol.* Abraham, Great Marlborough street  
 Deakin T. and T. Dyer, Birmingham, dealers. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane  
 Dunderdale H. and W. T. London, merchants. *Sols.* Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench walk, Temple  
 Edwards W. Manchester, manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row  
 Gray J. Drury lane, commission agent. *Sol.* Willett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury  
 Hepke T. and H. O. V. Post, St. Mary hill, merchants. *Sols.* Smith and Rickards, Basinghall street  
 Holroyde J. Halifax, Yorkshire, factor. *Sols.* Bennell and Dixon, St. Swithin's lane  
 Lavell J. Lower row, Lambeth, grocer. *Sol.* Wright, Fenchurch Street  
 Levett W. Shadwell, grocer. *Sols.* Amory and Coles, Lothbury  
 Lough R. Upper Ground street, Blackfriars road, brass founder. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. Hatton court, Threadneedle street  
 Marks J. Bath place. New road, chinaman. *Sol.* Lewis, Clement's Inn  
 Messiter R. Bristol, cloth and wool dealer. *Sol.* Edmunds, Symond's Inn, Chancery lane  
 Morton R. M. Shepton Mallet, grocer. *Sols.* King and Lukin, Gray's Inn square  
 Parker W. Bridgewater, malster. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New inn  
 Peels R. Warrington, Lancashire, grocer. *Sols.* Mason and Housman, New Bridge street  
 Pierce R. Exeter, stonemason. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes street, Bedford row  
 Richardson S. Nicholas lane Lombard street, merchant. *Sol.* Smith, Bedford row  
 Smith T. York, butter factor. *Sol.* Eyre, Gray's Inn square  
 Thomson S. Redcross street, Cripplegate, calenderer. *Sols.* Palmer and France, Bedford row  
 Tupman J. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, watchmaker. *Sols.* Jones and Bland, Great Marylebone street  
 Wharton W. and I. Leominster, common carriers. *Sol.* Becke, Devonshire street, Queen square  
 Williams E. Birmingham, victualler. *Sol.* Edmunds, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn  
 Wilson T. John street, Clerkenwell, carpenter. *Sol.* Jones, Brunswick square

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, May 1.  
 W. Dixon, jun. Liverpool, wine merchant  
 T. Fleming, Limehouse, Middlesex, sugar refiner

## BANKRUPTS.

Ainsworth J. Bolholt, Lancashire, whitster. *Sols.* Adlington & Gregory, Bedford row  
 Bates J. Leyburn, Kent, miller. *Sols.* Brace and Selby, Surry street, Strand  
 Bound R. Sopley, Southampton, miller. *Sols.* Bremridge and Barnes, Dyer's buildings, Holborn

Chapman J. Margate, baker. *Sols.* Bell & Brodrick, Bow Church yard  
 Davis D. New Bond Street, jeweller. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane  
 Dyer W. sen. Aldersgate street, goldsmith. *Sol.* Upsdell, Church passage, Fenchurch street  
 Earl T. Kingston-upon-Thames, cord dealer. *Sols.* Clare and Dickinson, Pancras lane, Bucklersbury  
 Fisher T. Liverpool, master mariner. *Sols.* Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar  
 Gorton J. H. and J. and W. Roberts, Tooting, Lancashire, cotton spinners. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery lane  
 Hodgson R. Fleetstreet, oilman. *Sol.* Guy, Howard street, Strand  
 Hunter J. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant. *Sol.* Barton, Bow Church yard  
 Illingworth J. Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden  
 Jones S. O. Princes street, Lambeth, potter. *Sols.* Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Minories  
 Kitchingman J. Cateaton street, merchant. *Sol.* Gylby, Berners street, Oxford street  
 Lawrence R. Minety, Wiltshire, grocer. *Sols.* Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street  
 Meaden W. Bath, coachmaker. *Sols.* Bennell and Dixon, St. Swithin's lane  
 Orr J. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant. *Sol.* Barton, Bow Church yard  
 Parsons A. Montagu Mews South, Montagu square, horse dealer. *Sols.* Fielder and Bartley, Duke street, Grosvenor square  
 Puxley J. Aldermanbury, carpenter. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson place, Kingsland road  
 Ramsay J. North Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Mitchell and Francis, Sun court, Cornhill  
 Rees W. Margham, Glamorganshire, grocer. *Sol.* Price, New square, Lincoln's Inn  
 Ridley R. Basing lane, carpenter. *Sol.* Hudson, Winckworth place, City road  
 Rossiter E. Warminster, Wiltshire, clothier. *Sol.* Edmunds, Symond's Inn  
 Statham P. and J. Ardwick, Lancashire, dyers. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane  
 Steemson T. Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-builder. *Sol.* Rosser, Bartlett's buildings  
 Tuson J. Cannon Street road, St. George's in the East, builder. *Sol.* Lewis, Crutched friars  
 Williams W. G. Throgmorton street, auctioneer. *Sols.* Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's court, Cornhill  
 Wood R. Hart street Bloomsbury square, paper hanger. *Sol.* Hudson, Winckworth place, City road  
 Yandall E. Kingsland, coach proprietor. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson place, Kingsland road

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 4.  
 T. A. Cocksedge Woolpit, Suffolk, merchant

## BANKRUPTS.

Blackburn W. and P. C. S. Rousseau, City road, Finsbury square, corn dealers. *Sols.* Smith and Son, Dofset street, Salisbury square



- Bourne S. Leck, Staffordshire, ironmonger. *Sols.* Long and Austen, Gray's inn
- Brooke G. Lockwood, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery lane
- Cooper G. Walton-upon-Thames, brewer. *Sols.* Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster
- Dixon W. jun. Liverpool, wine merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
- Ewbank J. Little Bush lane, Cannon street, bottle merchant. *Sol.* Harrison, Bucklersbury
- Fox R. jun. Norwich, silk mercer. *Sols.* Taylor and Roscoe, King's Bench walk, Temple
- Goode T. Leominster, Herefordshire, draper. *Sol.* Pearson, Pump court, Temple
- Grimsby J. B. Kingston-upon-Hull, haberdasher. *Sol.* Rosser, Bartlett's buildings
- Hale S. Bishopsgate street, tavern keeper. *Sols.* Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's court, Cornhill
- Hall W. Highgate, victualler. *Sol.* Howell, Symond's Inn
- Henderson J. and J. Morley, Ludgate hill, linendrapers. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge street
- Jopson W. and C. Wignall, Liverpool, turpentine distillers. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
- Lindsey W. J. W. and A. Hower, Bath, silk mercers. *Sol.* Hodgson, Old Jewry
- Mallinson D. and T. Septon, Yorkshire, clothiers. *Sol.* Jacob and Bentley, Basinghall street
- Manning W. Bristol, dealer. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street
- Pyer G. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn square
- Slingsby J. Manchester, calico printer. *Sol.* Kay, Manchester
- Warne W. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, boot maker. *Sol.* Jones, New Inn
- Watts W. P. Gosport, victualler. *Sol.* Flashman, Ely place, Holborn
- Wild R. Craven street, Strand, tailor. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street
- Wilson E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Wildes, Chancery lane
- Wotherspoon M. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
- Wyatt T. St. John street, Smithfield, stage coach master. *Sol.* Williams, Blackman-st.
- BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 8.**  
J. Bennet, A. Tabberer, and C. Scudamore, Manchester, woollen cord manufacturers
- BANKRUPTS.**  
Appleyard J. Kingston-upon-Hull, bricklayer. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's Inn square
- Ball J. Poole, shoemaker. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
- Basham C. Norwich, coachmaker. *Sols.* Tilbury and Langdale, Falcon street, Falcon square
- Beckett J. and J. Roberts, Silver street, Wood street, City, Blackwell hall factors. *Sol.* Butler, Cornhill
- Bevis T. Oxford street, coachmaker. *Sol.* Carlon, High street, Marylebone
- Blachford R. Little Tower hill, stationer. *Sol.* G. Abbott, Mark lane
- Firth M. Cooper bridge, Yorkshire, lime burner. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery lane
- Foot B. Half-moon Tavern, Gracechurch street, victualler. *Sol.* Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street
- Gottreux J. Mincing lane, broker. *Sols.* Blunt & Bowman, Broad-street Buildings
- Jackson R. W. Melksham, Wiltshire, grocer. *Sol.* Hannam, Covent garden
- Landsdell J. Northampton square, victualler. *Sols.* Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse square
- Langston R. sen. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane
- Levar J. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, draper. *Sols.* Long & Austen, Gray's inn
- Lowe G. Manchester, merchant. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warnford court
- Lowe G. and R. Cohen, Manchester, fastian manufacturers. *Sols.* Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench walks
- Martin M. D. Burlington arcade, Piccadilly, jeweller. *Sols.* Cardale and Young, Holborn court, Gray's Inn
- Rhoades T. jun. Queen street, Hoxton, glass mounter. *Sols.* Bennett, Tokenhouse yard
- Shepherd M. Fareham, Hampshire. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
- Prattimon W. and A. L. Bewdley, grocers. *Sols.* Benbow and Alban, Lincoln's inn
- Smith E. Tothil street, dealer. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
- Smith W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. *Sols.* Amory and Coles, Lothbury
- Thompson J. Joiner street, Southwark, victualler. *Sol.* Pratt, Harper street, Kent road
- Vander Kleff A. W. Narrow wall, Lambeth, oil merchant. *Sols.* Bourdillion & Hewitt, Bread street, Cheapside
- Walker B. West Smithfield, tailor. *Sol.* Carpenter, Church passage, Old Jewry
- Watt J. Preston, linen draper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane
- BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 11.**  
J. O. Parr, Liverpool, Merchant
- BANKRUPTS.**  
Austin J. Aldersgate street, corn dealer. *Sol.* Barber, Chancery lane
- Ball T. Keyford, Somersetshire, woolstapler. *Sols.* Bridges and Quilter, Red Lion sq.
- Barlow J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, druggist. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
- Bromley J. jun. Stafford, shoe manufacturer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn
- Dorning D. Worsley, Lancashire, inn keeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
- Elliott W. jun. Tunbridge wells, chesemonger. *Sol.* Osbaldeston, London street, Fenchurch street

**Flaction F.** Berwick street, Soho, jeweller. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane  
**Goode J.** Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Wheeler, Castle street, Holborn  
**Golding J.** Colchester, tanner. *Sol.* Nelson, Barnard's Inn, Holborn  
**Highton J. & J.** Brewer, Broadway, Blackfriars, warehousemen. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry  
**Holder E.** Whyte, Herefordshire, auctioneer. *Sol.* Bach, Furnival's Inn court, Holborn  
**Norris T.** White Hart yard, Drury lane, victualler  
**Read J. and J.** Hellyer, St. Mary hill, Eastcheap, merchants. *Sols.* Montrion and Luccock, King's Arms yard, Coleman st.  
**Wood B.** Narborough, Leicestershire, hoisier. *Sol.* Taylor, John street, Bedford row

## BANKRUPTS, May 15.

**Abrahams L. and A.** Camomile street, oil merchants. *Sol.* Lewis, Crutched friars  
**Birt W.** Bristol, broker. *Sols.* Poole and Greenfield, Grays Inn square  
**Blake T.** Cowes, Isle of Wight, brewer. *Sol.* Bogue, Clement's Inn  
**Brown R. and G. H.** Harris, Botolph lane, wholesale ironmongers. *Sol.* Oakley and Birch, Martin's lane, Cannon street  
**Cohen G. A.** St. Swithin's lane, merchant. *Sols.* Bennell and Dixon, St. Swithin's lane  
**Dawson G. and Longden W.** Silver street, colour manufacturers. *Sol.* Fisher, Staple Inn  
**George W.** otherwise Hunt, Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion square  
**George S. and R.** Webb, Bristol, sugar refiners. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane  
**Halmshaw J. and J.** Swallow, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton garden  
**Hartley C.** Whitehaven, joiner and cabinet maker. *Sols.* Lowden and Helder, Clement's Inn  
**Hornby G.** Liverpool, brewer. *Sols.* Blackstock and Bunce, Temple  
**Kain R.** Curtain Road, Shoreditch, and **Cath W. H.** New Union street, Little Moorfields, merchants. *Sols.* Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch  
**Moss B.** Chamber street, Goodman's fields, watch maker. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane  
**Mountague D.** West street, West Smithfield, soap manufacturer. *Sols.* Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's court, Cornhill  
**Peeke T.** Great Coggershall, Essex, corn factor. *Sol.* Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle  
**Richardson T.** King street, Spitalfields, silk weaver. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta street, Covent garden  
**Scudamore C.** Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row  
**Shoobridge C.** Kensington, draper. *Sol.* Wilde, College hill  
**Sowden R.** Canterbury, linen draper. *Sols.* Walker and Rankin, Old Jewry

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**Smithson R.** Whalley, Lancashire, butter factor. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple  
**Swanzy J.** Austin friars, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street  
**Taylor T.** Guildford, liquor merchant. *Sol.* Child, Upper Thames street  
**Williams P. G.** Princes street, Marylebone, painter. *Sol.* Righy, Golden square  
**Yates G.** Tottenham Court road, plumber, *Sol.* Turner, Percy street, Bedford square

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 18.

**R. B. Fletcher,** Blackburn, Lancashire, manufacturer

## BANKRUPTS, May 18.

**Beardsworth J. and Bealey J.** Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple  
**Clunie R. A.** Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn merchant. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry  
**Cox J.** St. John street, linen draper. *Sol.* Dobson, Jun. Chancery lane  
**Cummings J.** Osborn street, Whitechapel, brewer. *Sol.* Argill, Whitechapel road  
**Dickinson J.** Manchester dealer. *Sols.* Hurd and Johnson, Temple  
**Duffil J.** Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, grocer. *Sols.* Fladgate and Need, Essex st.  
**Evans S.** Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Poole and Greenfield, Grays Inn square  
**Goldney T.** Chippenham, Wiltshire, clothier. *Sols.* Few & Co. Henrietta street, Covent garden  
**Hirst A.** Beverley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. *Sols.* Lamberts & Co. Gray's Inn square  
**Langton R.** London, merchant. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn  
**Lee W.** Bolton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery lane  
**Lewis J.** Mincing lane, merchant. *Sols.* Noy and Hardstone, Mincing lane  
**Midgley R.** Harden, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta street, Covent garden  
**Mumford E.** Liverpool, silversmith. *Sols.* Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar  
**Oughton J.** Deretend Mills, Aston, Warwickshire. *Sol.* Hall, Great James street, Bedford row  
**Powell, J. and E.** Holborn hill, oilmen. *Sol.* Mott, Essex street  
**Richards J. E. C. and J.** Martin's lane, cannon street, merchants. *Sol.* Wright, Fenchurch street  
**Swanzy, Austin Friars,** merchant. *Sols.* Austin and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street  
**Titterton C. W. and J.** Foster lane, button sellers. *Sol.* Jones, New Inn  
**Williams G.** Brighthelmstone, carpenter. *Sols.* Palmer and France, Bedford row  
**Zimmer J.** Welbeck st. Cavendish square, merchant. *Sols.* Oakley and Birch, Martin's lane, Cannon street

2 M

## PRICES CURRENT, March 20, 1819.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	0	0	0	2	4	0
Ditto pearl	2	15	0	2	16	0
Barilla	1	10	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	5	6	0	0	0
Camphire, refined	0	4	10	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined	10	10	0	12	0	0
Corchineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East India	0	5	6	0	6	0
Coffee, fine bond	5	0	0	5	3	0
Ditto ordinary	4	10	0	4	12	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	3	0	1	5
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	0	11	0	1	0
Ditto East-India	0	0	6	0	0	8½
Currents, Zant	5	0	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	32	0	0	37	0	0
Elephant's Scrivelloes	21	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	58	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	9	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	3	0	0	3	3
Ditto, English	0	14	6	0	15	6
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	46	0	0	48	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	45	0	0	45	0	0
Indigo Caraccas	0	9	6	0	10	0
Ditto East India	0	8	9	0	9	1
Iron British bars	13	0	0	14	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.s.d.	21	10	0	22	0	0
Ditto Sued. 2nd sort	16	0	0	17	0	4
Lead in pgs.	0	0	0	25	10	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto white	0	0	0	40	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucra	24	gal. jar	17	0	19	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	33	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti	96	0	0	100	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	0	11	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	3	15	0	4	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	2	10	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	3	0	3	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	9	0	2	11
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	1	13	6	1	17	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	17	0	3	0	0
Silk, raw	1	14	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	2	19	0
Ditto, yellow	3	8	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tin in blocks	0	0	0	4	15	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	11	0	1	6
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7	0	0	10½
Wax, Guinea	9	0	0	12	0	0
Whale-fins (Green), ton	80	0	0	100	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	39	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Cape	18	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. March 20.

Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Coventry .... (Div. 44l.)	1050	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—
Cruan	2	12	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 2l.)	68	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 9l.)	252	10	—	—
Grand Surry	55	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	94	—	—	—
Huddersfield	13	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon (Div. 17l. 6s.)	22	—	—	—
Lancaster	28	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 10l.)	345	—	—	—
Oxford	630	—	—	—
Peakforest	69	—	—	—
Regents	45	—	—	—
Stratford & Avon	23	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	26	10	—	—
Trent & Mersey.. Div. 70l.	1600	—	—	—

## Docks.

Commercial..... Div. 3l.	55	—	—	—
East India..... Div. 10l.	185	—	—	—
London..... Div. 3l.	77	10	—	—
West India..... Div. 10l.	125	—	—	—

## Insurance Companies.

Albion..... Div. 25s.	45	—	—	—
Atlas..... Div. 6l.	4	12	6	—
Birmingham Fire	400	—	—	—
Eagle	2	10	—	—
Hope	4	2	—	—
Imperial	88	—	—	—
London Ship	21	—	—	—
Provident	13	—	—	—
Royal Exchange.. Div. 10	250	—	—	—
Sun Life	22	10	—	—
Union Fire Life	33	—	—	—

## Water Works.

Grand Junction	42	—	—	—
London Bridge... Div. 2l. 10s	58	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	38	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	9	—	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—
West Middlesex	41	10	—	—
York Buildings	24	—	—	—

## Bridges.

Southwark	57	—	—	—
Waterloo	10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities Div. 6l.	34	—	—	—
Ditto New do Div. 7l.	25	—	—	—
Vauxhall (Bonds, 95)	28	—	—	—

## Literary Institutions.

London, 75gs.	44	—	—	—
Russel, 25gs.	13	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.	10	10	—	—

## Mines.

Beeralstone Lead and Silver	11	—	—	—
Great Hewas..... 15 pd.	29	—	—	—
British Copper Comp. 2l. 10s.	50	—	—	—
Cliff down	5	—	—	—
Wheal Goodluck .... 1pr.	29	—	—	—
Albion Copp. Mine	10	—	—	—

## Roads.

Dover Street	30	10	—	—
Highgate Archway	5	—	—	—

## Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart	21	—	—	—
Golden Lane Brewery.. 80l. sh.	13	—	—	—
Ditto 50l. Share	8	—	—	—

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Barom.
April. 21	54	58	44	29.72	30 Cloudy
22	46	51	45	30.00	18 Sm. Rain
23	46	51	44	29.77	16 Sm. Rain
24	51	48	44	29.67	0 Rain
25	46	46	42	29.83	10 Cloudy
26	46	51	41	30.16	33 Fair
27	45	50	40	29.40	40 Fair
28	46	55	46	29.23	51 Fair
May. 29	48	55	44	29.05	52 Fair
30	47	60	45	29.95	63 Fair
1	51	62	50	29.89	61 Fair
2	55	67	55	29.76	84 Fair
3	62	69	56	29.65	82 Fair
4	56	64	55	29.59	56 Showry
5	55	66	56	29.70	76 Fair
6	58	68	51	30.05	84 Fair
7	53	64	55	29.13	69 Fair
8	59	72	56	29.10	74 Fair
9	60	74	55	29.17	88 Fair
10	57	68	54	29.24	70 Fair
11	56	61	58	29.21	56 Rain
12	60	67	55	29.10	66 Rain
13	56	66	54	29.10	65 Fair
14	56	61	50	29.17	64 Fair
15	55	61	50	29.12	60 Fair
16	50	66	55	29.12	64 Fair
17	52	69	56	29.95	76 Fair
18	60	69	57	29.99	78 Fair
19	57	62	56	29.64	0 Rain
20	56	60	55	29.67	0 Rain

## London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c.	10s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Africa,	2gs.
American States,	25s. to 30s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin,	12s. 8d. to 15s. 9d.
Brazils,	30s. to 35s.
Hamburgh, &c.	10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto,	15s. 9d. to 20s.
Canada	2gs.
Cape of Good Hope,	2gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c.	35s.
East-India (Co. ships)	3gs.
— out and home,	6gs.
France,	10s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Gibraltar,	20s.
Gottenburgh,	12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Greenland, out and home,	3gs. to 3½gs.
Holland	7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Honduras, &c.	2gs.
Jamaica,	30s.
Leeward Islands,	25s.
Madeira,	15s. 9d. to 20s.
Malta, Italian States, &c.	30s.
Malaga,	25s.
Newfoundland,	30s.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth,	10s. 6d.
River Plate,	2gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home,	10gs.
Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga,	15s. 9d.

# LONDON MARKETS

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	....	3s. 8d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	.....	1 10
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	.....	0 11
The half ditto ditto 2 2½	.....	0 5½

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple .....	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lams
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1819.					
April 27 ..	5 8	6 0	7 0	6 8	0 0
May. 3 ..	6 4	6 4	7 6	6 6	0 0
10 ..	5 6	6 6	7 6	6 8	0 0
17 ..	5 8	6 0	7 0	6 8	6 8

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs...	95
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. ....	115
Loaves, fine.....	115
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.....	100

## COTTON TWIST.

Feb. 19.	Mule 1st quality, No.	40	0s. 0d
	— No.	120	0s. 0d
	— 2d quality, No.	40	0s. 0d
	Discount—	0 a	0 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
April 26. ..	31s 0d to 40 0	32s 6d to 40 0
May. 4. ..	42s 9 0 0	43s 0d 0 0
11. ..	32s 0 41 3	51s 0d 41 9
18. ..	32s 6 40 0	30s 0d 41 0

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	24	Calf Skins 30 to	
Dressing Hides ..	18	45lb. per doz.	36
Crop hides for cut.	20	Ditto 50 to 70..	—
Flat Ordinary ..	16	Seals, Large....	100

SOAP; yellow, 90s.; mottled 102s.; curd 106s.  
CANDLES; per doz. 13s. 0d.; moulds 14s. 6d.

## Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	37½	Palermo, per oz	153d.
Amsterdam,	11-9	Leghorn	51
Ditto at sight	11-6	Genoa	47
Rotterdam 2-us.	11-10	Venice,	23
Hamb. us. 2½	34 8	Naples	41
Altona us.	34-9	Lisbon	56
Paris, 3d. d.	24-30	Oporto	57
Ditto, 2 us.	24-60	Rio Janeiro	60½
Madrid	38	Dublin	12½
Cadiz	38-½	Cork	12½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mar. 6 ..	6 15 0	2 16 0	8 0 .
13 ..	6 15 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
20 ..	7 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0
27 ..	7 7 0	3 0 0	8 0 0

# Price of STOCKS, from 21st April, to 20th May, 1819.

1819	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	Irish	Long An-	Imperial	Ditto An-	India	India	South Sea	Exchq.	Consols
Apr.	Stock.	Reduced	Consols.	Consols.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	nities.	3 p. Cent.	nities.	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	Bills.	for Acc.
21	—	75	72	99	104	—	18 7-8	—	—	—	37	—	5p	75
22	252	70	72	89	104	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	35	—	6	72
23	251	71	71	90	104	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	35	—	4	72
24	—	71	72	90	104	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	31	80	5	72
25	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	220	30	—	4	72
26	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	29	—	10	73
27	252	72	73	91	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	220	27	—	10	72
28	252	71	71	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	28	—	9	72
29	251	71	71	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	28	—	10	72
30	251	71	71	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	—	29	79	9	72
2	251	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	219	30	—	11	72
3	251	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	218	28	—	11	72
4	251	71	72	90	105	—	18 13-16	—	—	219	29	70	10	72
5	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	29	—	9	72
6	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	28	—	8	72
7	250	71	72	90	105	—	18 11-16	69	—	—	28	—	8	72
8	250	71	72	90	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	28	—	8	72
9	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	27	—	8	71
10	50	71	72	90	105	—	18 3-4	—	—	—	27	—	9	71
11	219	71	72	90	105	—	18 11-16	—	—	218	29	—	10	71
12	239	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	218	29	—	10	71
13	240	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	217	29	—	11	72
14	237	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	218	30	—	9	71
15	237	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	218	30	—	9	71
16	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	—	31	—	4	71
17	—	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	—	30	—	7	71
18	238	71	72	90	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	70	71	89	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	238	70	71	89	105	—	18 5-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## IRISH FUNDS.

Apr.	Irish Bank	Government	Government	Government	Treasury	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	City	Royal Canal	Omnium.
	Stock	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Bills	Stock	Loan	Loan	Louth	Loan	
30	88	85	107	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
M. 3	219	85	107	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
6	217	84	107	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—
10	—	84	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	84	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	84	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.	AT NEW YORK.
	May 11. 14. 21.	Mar. 13. Apr. 9. 24
7 per Cent.	—	105 106 106
Bank Shares	24. 10s.	114 105 102
Louisiana	—	par par par
Old 6 per Cent.	—	par par par
New 6 per Cent.	par	101 101 101
5 per Cent.	—	63 66 61

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

## Prices of the

## FRENCH FUNDS

From Apr. 19, to

May 18.

	5 per	Bank
	Cent.	Actions
	consols	
1819	—	—
Apr.	fr. c.	r. c.
1	66 55	1532 50
2	66 80	1510 —
27	66 95	1500 —
May	—	—
1	66 8	1512 50
8	66 25	1500 —
10	67 2	1508 75
15	66 70	1512 50
18	67	1540 —